



# FINAL REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE  
(CENTRAL INDIA.)

BY

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SETTLEMENT OFFICER

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1929



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# Review on the Final Settlement Report

OF

HOLKAR STATE

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The Settlement of a big State is in all circumstances a task of enormous magnitude but when the entire territory of the State, as in the case of Indore, is not one compact area and consists of detached tracts of a heterogeneous nature the work is, also, of considerable difficulty. Another factor that worked as a handicap was the unfortunate start made on a defective system of work in the initial stages of the settlement operations. The success that has, therefore, attended the efforts of all concerned in bringing this settlement work to conclusion in a manner satisfactory to all parties—particularly the classes most affected—is rendered all the more creditable on account of the odds.

The report is exhaustive and deals in detail not only with the history of the settlement operations and the assessment, but, also, with a variety of general and physical features of the State, reviewing the development of the different parts, etc. I need not, therefore, go into details of all the work done of which the report is an eloquent record, but would just record my impressions on its salient features.

A reference to the history of settlement operations would show that though the unfortunate start, referred to above, led to a certain amount of dislocations and caused an unnecessary expenditure of quite a considerable sum, the work was not pushed forward systematically and on the right lines till the arrival of Rai Bahadur Ram Sarup to whom is due the credit of having done efficiently and as accurately as possible the whole work relating to the settlement operations. That the settlement operations now, when the salaries and prices have gone up, should cost only about 1½ lakhs odd more than what they cost the State in 1904-07 bears sufficient testimony to the work having been carried out economically. In many other States, the cost has been proportionately higher. The importance of assessment cannot be over-emphasized. It may not be difficult to fix the Sovereign's share in the produce of the land: a number of authorities have laid down the extent of legitimate proportion in this behalf from times immemorial, but a Government that can lay any claims to a long vision is never satisfied with what may appear to be attractive on the surface at sight, but would wish to look deeper into things, and find out what would be for the permanent good of the Sovereign interests. Figures in the report show that there has been an increase in this settlement over the expiring demand of Rs 5,92,345 or 11.40 per cent though it is estimated that the rates are virtually responsible for an increase of 4.3 per cent only. It would have been easily possible by levying the market rate usually charged on the cultivated area to add a pretty considerable, fully legitimate, increase to the revenue, but the Government decided to forego it for their aim was not merely to enhance the revenue irrespective of all other considerations, but to create in the tenant a greater sense of security of his possessions amounting to a

vested interest and making him through his contentment, prosperity and reserved ability to fight against famines etc contribute substantially to the well-being of the State not only now but also in the many many years to come With that end in view relief has been given where necessary and the revenue demand of Parganas Bhanpura and Nandwar has been actually reduced In two-thirds of the parganas the revenue has either been reduced or the enhancement is not above 10 %

The term of the expiring settlement was 20 years Although a Sovereign can, as of right, and ought to overhaul the contracts made with the ryots occasionally, the tendency to make the settlement frequently has come to be deprecated by all settled Governments in view of the greatly disturbing effect that it has on the tenants After mature consideration, therefore, His Highness's Government decided to fix the term of the present settlement at 30 years except in respect of Nemawar District which, being, at present, in a state of under-development, has been settled for 20 years only

An assesment decided upon after full consideration of all the various aspects of the question as detailed above should, as indeed it has done, inspire confidence among the ryots and that is the supreme test of the fairness of the assessments Figures in the report show that the assessment was objected to only in a very few cases though ample facilities were given to all concerned at every stage to make representations and the representations that were received were fully and sympathetically attended to Only in about 300 cases out of a total of 2,08,711 holdings appeals were presented to me

In conclusion I must record my appreciation of the efficient manner in which Rai Bahadur Ram Sarup carried on the whole work relating to the Settlement concluded in 1929 His experience of similar work in the United Provinces came in very handy in getting over the difficulties that presented themselves during the course of the settlement work and most of the accuracy of the work is due to his having been ever willing to listen to objections or representations of all kinds He was ably assisted in his work by Mr K B Tilloo, whose loyal cooperation with him contributed much to the success of the work After his retiring from State service owing to serious illness the Settlement work was in the concluding stages entrusted to Mr K. B Tilloo whose work at this stage also deserves appreciative reference I must also record my appreciation of the work of other Inspecting and Assistant Settlement Officers They have, with hardly one or two exceptions, worked well and hard and fully cooperated with their chief

INDORE  
15th February, 1930

S M BAPNA  
*Prime Minister,  
Holkar State*

## ERRATA

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Page	Line	Wrong word or figure	Correct word or figure
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## CHAPTER I

### General and Natural.

The territory with which this report deals is under the Sovereignty of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar. It is a progressive State, being premier in Malwa, and, in point of area takes the third place in Central India. It is abundantly fertile, contains tracts rich in picturesque detail and can boast of a climate which is notably salubrious. Hills and valleys, rivers, undulating stretches of land with streams meandering through, tablelands, plains and forests present a wealth of natural imagery at once fascinating and varied. Had it been compact or at least more so than what it is, and possessed easy and sufficient supplies of fresh and pure water, probably it should have left little more to be desired.

2 The extent of the State is 9,512 square miles but, as the accompanying sketch map will show, this area is scattered not only in almost the whole of Malwa, but also in the Central Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Bundelkhand and Rajputana. There are at least eleven blocks which comprise Holkar State and most of these are so far removed from one another that communication between some of them becomes a difficulty and their isolated situation is, to some extent, a retarding factor in their progress.



3 The total number of villages in the State is 4,366—of these 3,561 Khalsa villages have been settled and form the subject of this report. Settlement work was done in 12 Jagir and Jastanai villages also, on the request of their holders, and also in 145 forest villages. The remainder are either Jagir or forest villages. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 11,07,615 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at Indore, the Capital of the State, which is situated in Malwa at 22° 43' North Latitude and 75° 53' East Longitude. It is a beautiful town and a flourishing business centre. In close proximity to it is the seat of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. About 12 miles from Indore proper, but within the State, is a British military cantonment at Alhoh. The town of Indore stands at a height of about 1,800 feet above sea-level. Some portions of the State are even higher while some, not on the plateau, are naturally much lower.

4 Settlement operations in the State were taken in hand when His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Tukoji Rao Holkar III was on the gadi. He abdicated in 1926 in favour of his minor son, the present ruler, and it is a coincidence that, as at the last settlement, the final settlement report should be written during minority administration.

5 On account of the heterogeneous nature of the State it is not possible to describe its boundaries in exact detail, but it may be interesting here to note down the names and positions of various states and territories which touch or adjoin any part of Holkar State. Leaving the far distant pargana of Alampur, which stands in the Bundelkhand region and is surrounded by Datia and Gwalior States, as also the Warla portion of pargana Soudhwa, which is on the other side of the Satpura hills, the rest of the State lies either on the Vindhya hills or below them in the Narmada Valley. The Northern block which forms the Rampura-Bhanpura district is surrounded by Udaipur, Jhalawar, Jaora, Gwalior, Tonk, Kotah, Partapgarh and Khilchipur States. The middle block, forming the Malindpur district, has around it the States of Gwalior and Dewas. The Eastern block or Nemawar District is enclosed by Bhopal, Gwalior and Dhar states and by British territory. The Southern block, which is the biggest one and consists of two districts, Indore and Narmar, has for its boundaries the British territory and the States of Barwan, Ahirappur, Gwalior, Dewas and Dhar. In the west is a small patch being Tehsil Petlawad of Indore district. Its main portion is like an island surrounded mostly by the Jhabua State.

6 The writers of the census report for 1921 have noted that the State of Indore admits of three natural divisions, which with little difficulty can be distinguished from one another, these are (i) the Hilly regions, (ii) the Plateau and (iii) the Low-lying plains. Except the low-lying division, which is a patch in Bundelkhand, the rest of the State is more or less hilly. Two main ranges of hills—the Vindhya and the Satpura—form the bedrocks of Holkar territory. In the south the Satpura range traverses from one end to the other covering large areas on either side, both State and British. On its slopes lie the parganas of Soudhwa, Segon,

Physical Features  
and General  
Description

Khaigone, Bhikangaon, Kasiawad and the Sanawad portion of pargana Baiwaha. This region extends up to the Narbada and forms the Southern watershed of that river. It is dotted all over with elevations, hillocks and stony ridges, in fact so uneven is the character of the ground here that except in the Sanawad portion of pargana Barwaha, large level tracts of land seldom meet the view. Across the Narbada and along it parganas Nisampur, Maheshwar and Barwaha and district Nemawar are situated in three different blocks separated from one another by foreign territories. These form the Northern watershed of the Narbada and stand on the scarp of the Vindhya. This tract, or rather these tracts, are less hilly than the one referred to above. From here the Vindhya pass through parganas Mhow and Indore. Further on in the east the range touches Nemawar district creating a hilly region called 'Pathar' along the whole line in the north. On the West a spur thrown out by the main Vindhya range overspreads the Petlawad pargana of Indore district. This small pargana, which covers an area of 153 square miles, is hilly all round and occupies an isolated position far away from the main block of the district. The other parganas of the district are Mhow, Indore, Sawar and Depalpur, which together form a compact tract on the Malwa plateau. The plateau begins in parganas Mhow and Indore. A few villages of the former are situated within the hills on small tablelands existing on the approaches to the plateau. A part of pargana Mhow is broken up or covered by hills and it is in its north and west that the Malwa plateau proper begins, and one finds a similar case in the extreme south and east of the adjoining pargana Indore. A small branch shooting out from the main range goes into Pargana Depalpur on the west and spreads itself into a number of villages destroying the smooth level of the pargana and interfering with its otherwise universal fertility. Indore district, excepting of course the far off pargana Petlawad, occupies almost the middle position in the State and is in all respects the best part of it. Due north, but many miles away from its boundary, lies the district of Mahidpur, a name historically famous on account of a battle fought in 1817. This too is on the plateau and is mainly composed of parganas Mahidpur and Tarana, which between themselves form a compact tract. The other component parts of the district are (1) pargana Undersa and (2) pargana Alampur. The former is a collection of 9 villages lying scattered on the plateau but at some distance from the main block. The latter is a small tract in Bundelkhand referred to above. Like Indore this district is more plain than hilly. The hilly parts occur in the east of pargana Tarana and in the north of pargana Mahidpur. Far up in the north of Mahidpur is the fifth or last district of the State. It goes under the name of Rampura—Bhanpura with head-quarters at Garoth, a town in the pargana of the same name. It is made up of seven parganas, forming four separate groups, and comprising parganas Garoth, Manasa, Rampura, Bhanpura, Jirapur, Sunel and Nandwa. Pargana Jirapur stands by itself in the east, next to it in the west is pargana Sunel, which also stands alone, then comes in the same direction a combined group of parganas Garoth, Manasa, Rampura and Bhanpura. The fourth group or Nandwa pargana, a collection of 30 scattered villages, stands on the top of a range of the Vindhya hills in the north-west of the district. This range is along the north of the district and, while it simply touches pargana

Manasa in the north, it actually covers large parts of parganas Rampura and Bhanpura. These parts are called 'Pathais' and lay but little claim to a decent population and though some cultivated land is not seldom found they are mostly used as 'Shikaigahs' for big game. The other three parganas are away from the mountain range, but they are not so far removed as to be entirely free from the influence of the hills.

7. An idea of the State as a whole and of its different parts with regard to their size, the relative importance which their position gives them, etc., may be gathered from what follows. About two-thirds of the whole State, the best part of it, occupies the lower half of its territorial extent and takes the rough form of a human figure without legs with river Nerbada passing through the heart. The trunk together with the head is a compact body in which are comprised the districts of Indore and Nimar, except pargana Petlawad of the former and pargana Nisarpur of the latter. This body covers from north to south the whole length of the lower half and passing through the Vindhya range extends up to the Satpura hills. The right arm of the body is the Nemawar district on the east and the left arm on the west is the Nisarpur pargana of Nimar. Both arms lie detached from the trunk, there being gaps caused by interposing foreign territories. The Petlawad pargana, a small bit of territory and standing aloof and at a distance, completes the structural composition of the lower region. This region, as will appear from its description, is, on the whole, rather compact and owing to various other causes, resulting incidentally from the existence in it of the Capital city, though not fully developed yet, is a fair way on the road to progress. The upper or Northern region contains two districts, viz., Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura which include ten parganas (1) Mahidpur (2) Tarana, (3) Sunderi, (4) Jirapur (5) Sunel, (6) Garoth, (7) Manasa, (8) Rampura, (9) Bhanpura and (10) Nandwar. A long distance separates the two halves and the two districts also have a big intervening gap. Several parganas, for instance, Nandwar, Sunderi, Sunel and Jirapur suffer from isolation and consequent want of touch with the outside world in general and with Indore in particular and a portion of even the biggest compact tract consisting of Garoth, Manasa, Rampura and Bhanpura parganas has been subject to disadvantages arising from lack of fresh contact and consequent decay. The Mahidpur and Tarana block is compact and comparatively better off.

8. The following diagram will indicate the degree of development in each region.

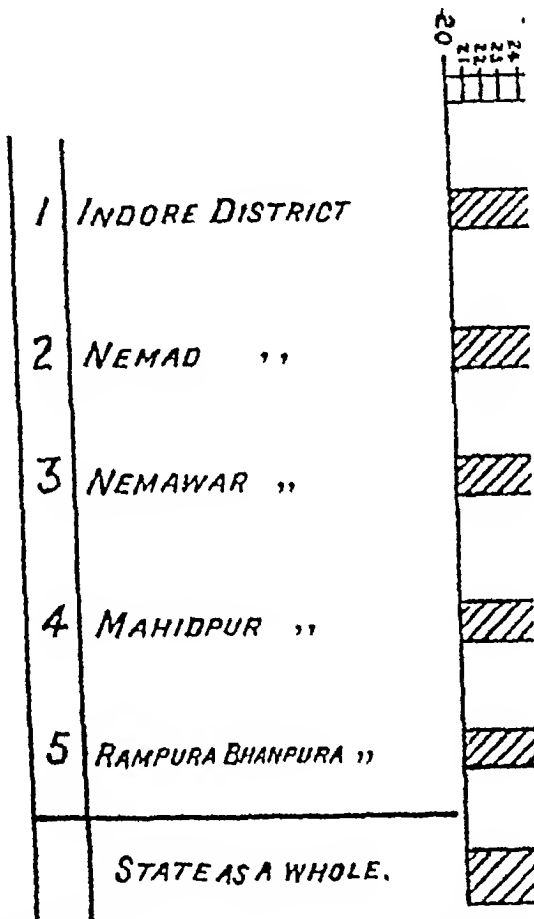




3 Not only is the entire construction of the State scattered but some of its constituents are even more sharply split up which makes administration costly and difficult. There are villages or small groups of villages in parganas Nandwan, Mamasa, Petlowad, Smel, Iarama, Nisarpar and Alampur which form islands in other territories, and, in some cases, are

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of the Chamber, has already been sanctioned by His Highness's Government. This scheme, when completed, will relieve the quickly expanding city from a want which has been lately intensified by insufficient rainfall for a series of years. A number of villages in remote parts of the State do not possess a sufficient supply of pure and fresh water and human beings to content themselves with stagnant water drawn from the wells. The cattle have to travel miles to quench their thirst. That steps will be taken to ameliorate the condition of



9 Not only is the entire construction of the State scattered but some of its constituents are even more sharply split up which makes administration costly and difficult. There are villages or small groups of villages in parganas Nandwa, Manasa, Petlawad, Sunel, Tarana, Nisapur and Alampur which form islands in other territories, and, in some cases, are far removed from the pargana. Such villages cause inconvenience to all concerned and it would be in the fitness of things if they were exchanged with other villages situated in more convenient localities.

10 The country is hilly for the most part which accounts for the many rivers, streams and nullahs found in the State, and these again are more numerous below the plateau than above it. Most of those are of the nature of torrents which carry a big volume of water during the rains, but which quickly dry up soon after, and this irregular behaviour of the waterways can be traced directly to the nature of the land over which they flow. It is impossible to cross them in the rainy season and traffic is frequently held up for hours at a stretch, sometimes even causeways on metalled roads are considered dangerous to pass over.

11 Following the division of the country into stretches of land, which lie at considerable heights above sea-level, and tracts of ground, which can admit only of much more modest pretensions so far as altitude is concerned, two main drainage systems are found—one for the plateau and the other for the lowlands. The plateau is drained off by the Chambal which rises in pargana Mhow in the southern part of the plateau and leaves the State on the north. It joins the Kali Sindh outside the State boundary, and the combined stream flowing north-east later falls into the Jumna. In the lowlands comprising the districts of Nimar and Nemawar, excepting the small Warla portion of pargana Sendhwa which is drained by the Tapti through its tributaries, the Narbada does all the drainage and it empties itself after a long course into the Gulf of Cambay. In its westward and almost straight course through the State, the river is joined by tributaries too numerous to mention. The Narbada is a big stream and the Hindus look upon it as sacred. It is a perennial stream and boats ply over its waters all the year round. Its banks are high and the bed deep, consequently it does not lend itself at all for irrigation purposes. No other stream retains an appreciable amount of water all the year round and, apart from this river and the Chambal and the Kshipra, if water is anywhere to be found, it is in the pools.

12 But there are great possibilities in many parts of the State for conservation of water which can be put to much useful purpose. A scheme for the supply of water in Indore city from the Gambhin, a tributary of the Chambal, has already been sanctioned by His Highness's Government. This scheme, when completed, will relieve the quickly expanding city from a want which has been lately intensified by insufficient rainfall for a series of years. A number of villages in remote parts of the State do not possess a sufficient supply of pure and fresh water and human beings have to content themselves with stagnant water drawn from the pools while the cattle have to travel miles to quench their thirst. I have no doubt that steps will be taken to ameliorate the condition of such villages after

an inquiry for which materials have been prepared by the Settlement Department and submitted to His Highness's Government

13 Appendix No I gives the names of rivers and their tributaries, the Kshipra is one of these and this too is held sacred by the Hindus

The accompanying map shows the course of principal rivers in the State





14 Although Holkar State is so scattered yet almost every part of it is connected with one another either by a metalled road or a Railway line. Unceasing efforts have been made to improve means of communication and of late a big programme of additional roads has been launched at a large capital outlay, which, when completed, will produce a net-work of roads. Sunel is the only important pargana which at present is and may, for a long time to come, remain practically unserved by a metalled road. The difficulty is that intervening foreign states do not readily respond to suggestions for road improvement through their area. To take an instance, the road from Indore to Harda (Central Provinces) *via* Nemawar district passes through Bagli estate for a length of about 7 miles. This part of the road has been entirely out of repairs for some years past and even though wheeled traffic over it is now difficult it has not been found possible to put it under repairs. It is not necessary to dilate upon the economic and strategic importance of railways and roads. They open up the country for all useful purposes, level prices and bring markets for surplus products within easy reach. The State has been alive to its duty and responsibility in the matter of communications and it can rightly boast of having discharged them in a becoming manner.

A map is appended showing railways and metalled roads (not including station roads) in Holkar State.





15 It will appear from the foregoing map that there is a network of roads in district Indore and that other districts also take a fair share in the road system. The total mileage of roads in the State is 733 of which 592 are local and 141 foreign. The latter includes 74 miles of the Great Bombay-Agra road. On the whole the State is not only well served by roads but can compare favourably with most other progressive Indian States and many British districts. The headquarter stations of 23 parganas out of 27 are situated on metalled roads. Of the remainder, Nandwa and Sunderi are small and unimportant, the difficulties of similarly connecting Smeal have been referred to above and a road to the fourth, Kantaphori, is already under construction. All the roads are kept in excellent order and are open to automobiles, which run extensively on hire, thus bringing distant places easier within reach and making travelling less wearisome than it would otherwise be. Automobiles reach most of the remote parts of the State and save a lot of valuable time and expense.

16 The beneficial effects of improved and rapid means of communication are discernible all round and have favourably affected both the people and the State, for while the general prosperity of the people has increased the revenues of the State have gone up by leaps and bounds. Such results may not be wholly due to this single improvement but it is certainly one of the leading causes.

The following few figures will make the statement clearer —

Cultivated area at last Settlement	15,36,090 acres.
Ditto in the year of revision	19,73,266 „
Land Revenue at Last Settlement .	Rs 37,13,659
Ditto in the year of revision	„ 57,88,770
Income of Forest Department (average for 5 years, 1907-08 to 1911-12)	„ „ 3,75,816
Ditto (Average for 5 years, 1923 to 1927)	„ „ 8,01,159
Income of Customs Department (average for 5 years, 1907-08 to 1911-12)	„ „ 4,37,122
Ditto (average for 5 years, 1923 to 1927)	„ 19,27,732
Number of State Schools at last Settlement	101
Ditto now	301
Number of Scholars at last Settlement	7,574
Ditto now	28,050
Expenditure on Schools at last Settlement	Rs 1,09,585
Ditto now	„ 4,77,074

It may be noted in passing that although in 20 years the expenditure on schools has increased more than four times it is not yet quite up to the mark. The State has now in Mr Shreeman Singh, M. A. (Oxon), a Minister of Education who, it is believed, will not fail to make up the deficiency and, in due course of time, bring about the large improvements which education on account of its intrinsic value demands.

Altogether 67 local roads including station roads constructed at an initial cost of about three million rupees are maintained by the State at an annual expenditure of Rs 2,03,000 in round figures. Appendix II gives the local and foreign roads, excluding station roads, together with their respective lengths within the State territories.

17 Three separate railway lines run through the State with a total length of 134½ miles and 23 stations. They are —

(1) Bombay-Baroda & Central India (Meter Gauge)

(2) Ditto ditto (Broad Gauge)

(3) Great Indian Peninsula

The State has some interest in the first named railway line which from Khandwa to Indore passes under the name of 'Holkar State Railway'. A statement is appended giving certain particulars about these railways so far as Holkar State is concerned.

Name of Railway	PART OF STATE THROUGH WHICH IT PASSES		Length in miles	Number of Railway Stations
	District	Parganas		
1 Bombay Baroda and Central India (Meter Gauge)				
	Nimar	Burwaha	-	1
	Indore	Mhow	2	4
	Indore	Indore	11	2
	Indore	Sawer	17	3
	Indore	Depalpur	7	1
	Rampura-Bhanupura	Mausa	3	2
	Total		31	
2 Bombay Baroda and Central India (Broad Gauge)				
	Indore	Kethawad	12	-
	Mahudpur	Mahudpur	1½	1
	Rampura-Bhanupura	Garoth	18	3
	Do	Bhanupura	2	
	Total		33½	
3 Great Indian Peninsula				
	Mahudpur	Tarnav	10	1
		Grand Total	134½	23

These railways serve 4 districts and 11 parganas. Of the 23 stations not less than 12 are in Indore District all parganas of it having a share. In District Nemar, Burwaha is the only pargana which commands a railway with 4 stations within its boundaries. As a consequence it is the best pargana of the district possessing a number of cotton ginning and pressing

factories and has risen to a first class cotton trade centre. No railway line goes through or touches the Nemawar district. But in its South across the Nerbada, only 13 miles from it, runs the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with a station at Harda, a town in Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces. From Harda right up to the bank of the Nerbada is a metalled road which, after the gap caused by the river, is followed by a State road. The remaining two districts, *viz.*, Mahudpur and Rampura-Bhanpura, have respectively 2 and 3 railway stations and enjoy a share in the benefits arising from them.

18. A number of roads have come into existence after the last Settlement and after careful observations and inquiries made during the Settlement operations proposals for additional roads found to be necessary for development or further development of the State were drawn up and submitted to His Highness's Government and they are receiving due attention of the authorities concerned. Appendix-No III contains these proposals.

19. A road-rail from Baiwaha to Maheshwar (the former capital of the State) a distance of 31 miles, was planned and work on it had commenced but the project was abandoned.

20. The State is rich in forests. Vast areas in different parts of the  
Trees and Forests territory have been set apart as reserved forests, chief among which are.—

(i) the Vindhya hills and their appurtenances (a) in the north in parganas Rampura and Bhanpura of Rampura-Bhanpura district, (b) in the east in district Nemawar, (c) in the west in pargana Petlawad of district Indore; (d) in parganas Mhow and Indore of Indore district, and (ii) the Satpura hills and their appurtenances in the south in parganas Sendhwa, Khargone and Binkangaon of district Nimar.

21. The area occupied by reserved forests is 2,575 square miles, being 27.1% or a little less than one-third of the total area of the State. Out of this area no less than one-third is such as forms part of revenue villages. Such revenue villages number 920 as per detail below.—

Indore district	79 villages
Mahudpur district	36 "
Nimar district	524 "
Nemawar district	182 "
Rampura-Bhanpura district	99 "
Total	920 "

The remainder of the forest area is apart from revenue limits and is self-contained. 216 villages exist within this area of which 145 have been settled regularly in this Settlement. Demarcation of forest areas was effected 20 years ago and during that period while the expenditure of the Forest Department has increased by thousands the income has gone up by lacs.

	1908-09	1926-27
Income	2,82,010	8,05,724
Expenditure	1,52,585	2,21,494

These figures speak eloquently of the efficiency of administration of the Forest Department of which Rai Shyam Sunder Lal Banadur a retired British Officer, has been the head for the past many years.

22 The demarcation, however, has outlived its time and new life is now pulsating in the State as everywhere else. What was a matter of indifference to the people 20 years ago is now a subject of grievance to them. Accordingly the demarcation lines which run through the occupied and cultivated portions of the parganas are looked with disfavour by the people inhabiting those parganas. Small pieces of forest reserved within the body of a pargana interfere with liberty and agricultural pursuits and the modicum of advantage derived from them is more than counterbalanced by the loss caused to life and property. The representation made by the Settlement Department about this matter has met with the approval of His Highness's Government and it is hoped that steps will be taken to remove a standing grievance and thus pave the way for further development of the parganas concerned.

23 In consequence of an increasing demand for land, tracts of cultivable land are being taken out of forest reserves, and an area of about 26,180 acres having thus been disafforested is being brought under the plough. The first choice of district for disafforestation fell on Nemaur. It is in district Nimai that the demand for land is real and keen and under a misconception of my functions I was overrun with applications from people in want of land or who required additional land.

24 Of the 5 forest blocks referred above that of the Satpuras is the most extensive and valuable. It yields plenty of good timber and supplies grass in large quantities. Next to it is the Rampura-Bhanpura forest which is more a 'shikargah' than anything else. In district Nemaur a large part of Pargana Kantaphor is reserved forest which has an abundance of teak wood. The forest in Petlawad is practically a grass farm. The department has set up locally a pressing factory and a large number of bales is exported. Mahidpur is the only district which has not much of a forest in it, and in years of scanty rainfall it has to import grass from other parts of the State. Forests serve as a safety factor, acting as reserves, on which the State may fall back in times of scarcity and, therefore, there is hardly a danger of fodder famine in most parts of the State. Besides timber, fuel and grass, there are some minor products also. Ferocious and other animals abound, as may be expected in a forest, and they flourish under the protection of a set of rules which are in force for the preservation of game. In some places, e.g., round about Indore, in the south-east of Khategaon pargana black buck and deer cause a lot of damage to crops and the cultivators are loud in their protests. In such places a less rigid application of the rules will be welcomed as a boon.

A map is attached showing the position and location of chief forests.





25 Owing to natural difficulties and consequent heavy cost in providing water for plants to grow, groves and fruit trees apart, even shady trees are not common. The rules governing the planting and possession of trees are also not very encouraging. Besides, in ryotwari estates, there is not that incentive to and that facility for planting groves which obtains in zamindari estates. On a motion by the Settlement Department the rules have now been so amended as to be a little more elastic. There still remains much to be desired and, unless the Government adopt a more liberal policy, there is not much chance of any appreciable improvement in fruit growing industry making itself felt.

26 The State being a composite of regions thrown wide apart, the amount of rainfall and the climate vary according to the natural position and peculiar circumstances of each region. Alampur pargana, for example, partakes of all the characteristics of Bundelkhand. District Nimai and Nemaur, on the other hand, resemble the adjoining ones of the Central Provinces in many particulars. Indore, Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura again are wholly different from other parts of the State and as each takes up a different position on the plateau it differs from the other in a number of ways.

The average yearly rainfall in each region during the period intervening between the preceding and the present Settlements, that is from 1907 to 1926, was as follows :—

Indore district	..	.	30 74 inches
Mahidpur district excluding Alampur pargana			32 17 "
Alampur pargana		.	33 10 "
Nimar district	.	..	25 56 "
Nemaur district	.	.	34 82 "
Rampura-Bhanpura district		.	31 56 "
Average for the State			31 32 inches

All other places except district Nimai have, on an average, received more than 30 inches of rain. District Nimai being essentially cotton growing hardly requires more than 25 inches of rain, provided it is well-distributed. The following diagram compares the rainfall for the entire period of 20 years.





During the period there were abrupt fluctuations in the quantity of rainfall, reaching as high as 56.66 inches in 1917 in Rampura-Bhanpura district and falling as low as 11.19 inches in 1911 in Nimar. In the latter district there were never any great excess falls but as regards heavy deficits it topped the list. A statement is given below showing seasonal abnormalities within the last 20 years.

District	Number of years of deficient rainfall	Number of years of excessive rainfall	Total number of abnormal years
Indore	2	1	3
Mahidpur	2	1	3
Nimar	6	1	7
Nemawar	1	5	6
Rampura-Bhanpura	3	5	8
Total	14	13	27

Taking the State as a whole in 31% of the total number of years rainfall was either much above or much below the normal. The percentage of the former was higher by 5. Excesses of rain never do so much harm as lower than average rainfall does and in several cases, the deficit resulted in famine and scarcity. There was a great deficit in rainfall in district Nimar in 1907, 1908, 1911 and 1918, the total quantity being respectively 17.29, 13.37, 11.49, and 14.83 inches. All these were bad years and had caused much anxiety and some distress. On the other hand the rainfall in Rampura Bhanpura district in the years 1916, 1917, 1923 and 1926 was much above the normal, being respectively 44.60, 56.66, 42.71 and 45.66 inches but no serious loss was reported. Ill distributed rainfall, whatever its amount, is seldom of much use. Accordingly in 1926 while the total quantity of rain was about normal in two and above normal in three districts, the outcome of crops was generally very poor owing to early termination of the rainy season and almost total cessation of rains in September. During the greater part of the term of Settlement the State fared well in the matter of rainfall. In only 7 out of 20 years rainfall was either below normal or ill distributed, e.g., 1907, 1908, 1911, 1918, and 1925 had scanty rain while 1926 and 1927 uneven distribution. The crops are entirely dependent upon rains, there being hardly any proper source of artificial irrigation but as a result of the relief afforded in the last Settlement and of a succession of favourable years complete with high prices of the produce of the land, the people had a reserve of resisting and staying power, and therefore, managed to withstand the calamities of weather without much hardship. In Malwa and Nemawar districts Rabi crops are almost as important as cotton crop is in Nimar district. For the former winter rains are very desirable if not absolutely necessary. The soil which is capable of growing Rabi without irrigation and which abounds in Malwa, retains moisture, provided the monsoon is normal, but timely winter rains prove very beneficial and add substantially to the outcome of crops. Winter rains have sometimes saved a serious situation, e.g., in 1925 when owing to a scanty and an early exhausted monsoon, Kharif crops had failed to a large extent, and scarcity of grain at any rate, if not actual famine, was staring people in the face. The



## CHAPTER II

## Review of Development.

28 According to the census of 1921, the total population of the State, excluding Indore Residency and Mhow Cantonment, which though integral parts of the state are under the Jurisdiction of the British authorities, is 11,07,615 persons distributed in five districts as under —

Indore	2,99,866
Maludpur	1,29,558
Nimar	3,89,485
Nemawar	85,933
Rampura-Bhanpura	2,62,773
Total	11,07,615

In point of population as is evident from the above statement, Nimar district stands first, Indore second, Rampura-Bhanpura third, Maludpur fourth while Nemawar occupies the last position. A statement comparing the population of the decades covering the preceding and the present Settlements is given below —

District	Population according to the census of			Increase of Column 4 over column 2	
	1901	1911	1921	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indore	2,06,822	2,30,717	2,99,866	+41,014	+16.76
Maludpur	1,10,780	1,39,061	1,29,558	+18,778	+16.95
Nimar	2,80,000	3,00,861	3,89,485	+1,10,480	+30.38
Nemawar	70,916	90,241	85,933	+10,917	+14.60
Rampura-Bhanpura	1,06,041	1,92,620	2,62,773	+16,733	+29.06
Total	8,76,608	10,11,542	11,07,615	+2,49,917	+29.14

In twenty years between 1901 and 1921, the population of the state increased by 2,49,957 persons or 29.14 per cent. But the population of the State at the time of the present settlement of revenue ought to have been higher. There being an excess of births over deaths an addition of 28,010 during the last 5 years, (1922 to 1926), the period intervening between the last census and the present settlement, would be very moderate considering the pace of actual increase as ascertained by the last two censuses. The total population of the State can, therefore, be safely put down at 11,35,615 at the lowest. But for purposes of this report we shall take the figures as in the last census. The increase in the first decade i.e., from 1901 to 1911 was greater than that in the second being respectively 1,55,884 or 18.18% and 94,073 or 9.28%. The second decade was marked by a heavy mortality caused by cholera in 1916 and by influenza in 1918. The latter had broken out with great virulence. It was an all India calamity and hardly any corner of the State was left unaffected. Since then the State has enjoyed an era of general health unhampered

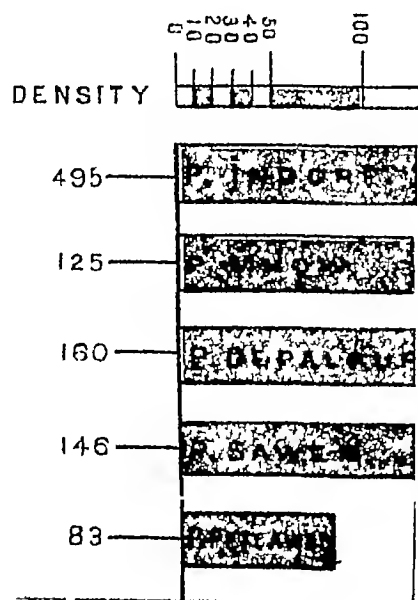


It is interesting to note, however, that the density in Indore district would not exceed 131 if Indore Municipality were excluded. Similarly the density of Mahidpur district is inflated by the Bundelkhand pargana of Alampur without which it would fall to 137.

A diagram for Khalsa villages is appended showing density per square mile of the different parts of the State. Another diagram is attached comparing the density of Indore State with other States and Provinces of India.



DIAGRAM SHOWI







In respect of density of population Holkar State beats down some important States, not only in Central India but in Rajputana and the United Provinces as well. Thickness of population or otherwise is, to some extent, influenced by the nature of the country concerned and Holkar State does present some peculiar features but it cannot be denied that it is much behind many an other part of India in density of population. There is still much room for expansion of population and all circumstances give promise of a brighter future.

The density in different parts of the State ranges from 82 to 495, the highest 495 being in pargana Indore and the lowest 82 in Pargana Kannod. Leaving parganas Indore and Alampun, which are exceptions to the rule, the former by inclusion in it of Indore city and the latter by its situation in a far off and densely populated region, the highest density does not exceed 216.

Classification of parganas according to density is as under —

80 to 100 per square mile	.	7 parganas
100 to 120	..	4 "
120 to 150		10 "
150 to 200	...	3 "
200 and over		3 "
		<hr/>
Total		27 parganas

30 The urban population contained in 23 towns is 17.6% of the whole, giving an average of 8,474 souls per town. Classification according to population is follows:—

2,000 to 3,000	.	6 towns
3,000 to 4,000	.	4 "
4,000 to 5,000	..	6 "
5,000 to 7,000	.	2 "
7,000 to 8,000		3 "
8,000 to 10,000		1 "
10,000 and over		1 "
		<hr/>
Total		23 towns

Holkar State stands high up in the list as regards urban population. Except Bombay Presidency and Baroda State the percentage of such population in Holkar State is higher than in other British Provinces or important Indian States. A comparative statement is given below:—

Bombay Presidency	.	22.9
Baroda State		20.7
Holkar State	.	17.6
Mysore State	.	14.1
Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara	.	14.3
Madras Presidency		12.5
India	..	10.8
The Punjab	.	10.7
The United Provinces		10.6
Travancore State	.	10.1
Hyderabad State	.	9.5



The smallest village has an area of only 4.72 acres. There are some very big sized villages in the State and Rampura-Bhanpura district boasts of them in a large number, one of them in fact, covers an area of more than 10,000 acres. The average size of a Khalsa village is 1,253 acres or 1.86 square miles compared with 2.6 square miles which is the Indian average.

There are 23 towns in the State, and each one except Alampur has a municipality. Eighteen of these are pargana headquarters. Of the remaining 4 used to be the Headquarters of parganas which are now defunct. There are eight parganas out of 27 which have no town nor a municipality, they are —

(1) Mhow, (2) Sawer, (3) Kantaphor, (4) Bhikangaon, (5) Segan, (6) Petlawad, (7) Smidori and (8) Nandwar. Within pargana Mhow stands the British Mhow cantonment which is a big town inhabited by 31,737 persons. The villages after which the other parganas are named are decent ones and some of them are fast developing.

Indore city ranks thirty-seventh in India in point of population. It is the capital of the State and being a trade centre is making a rapid progress in all respects. The Indore Residency, the seat of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is a fair sized town and adjoins Indore proper. Both together go to make the population above one lac and give Indore a great importance. The next big town is Khandwa with a population of 10,610. It is the headquarter of district Nimar but is not very flourishing on account of its situation. The Kunda river which runs past the town in the north, gives people a lot of trouble especially in the rainy season. A bridge or even a causeway across it would remove a great want and make the town easily accessible at all times. Rampura, which follows Khandwa in point of population, was formerly the headquarter of the district of that name but is now a decaying town and presents a dilapidated appearance. The next town is Saunwad in Barwaha pargana but in its importance it is second to Indore only. It adjoins Khandwa, a district of the Central Provinces, and has a very flourishing cotton market. Mahadpur with a population of 7,062 persons stands fourth and forms the head quarter of district Mahadpur. Water has to be brought here from a distance and this causes trouble and means expense. Consequently the lack of adequate water supply has stood as a great obstacle in the way of its progress, but a water supply scheme is, it is believed, under contemplation. The town of Maheshwar is situated on the Northern bank of the Nerbada and was once the seat of Holkar Government but is now deteriorating. Barwaha is another cotton market which is coming into prominence. Alampur is a small town in Bundelkhand about 60 miles from Jhansi and contains the cenotaph of Malhar Rao Holkar I, the founder of the State. The other towns are of too little importance to need mention.

32. Turning our attention now to the villages, we find that village habitations are generally comfortable and their sites seem to have been selected with care and foresight. Though dwellings of a humbler sort are the rule yet substantially built houses are not infrequently met with in many villages. The material commonly used in the construction of houses consists of wood, stone, mud, tiles and corrugated

iron sheets, and in places bricks also are used. The houses of Patels are generally well-built. Mud walls with tiled or flat roofs is the usual method of cover in fan sized villages with a sprinkling of brick or stone walls in mud. Corrugated iron sheets for roofing are becoming popular. Ordinary wood and stone can be had easily and do not cost much. Except in the case of Bhils and other nomad tribes, thatched houses are rarely to be found and it can be confidently said that as compared with the United Provinces the village in Holkar State has a more solid and comfortable house to live in. In district Nimai each tenant has, besides his residential house, a separate 'khala' where he thrashes his produce and keeps cattle, fodder and articles of husbandry. The Banjaras build their houses away from the main abadi and live in groups. Their hamlets are called 'Jandas' and are generally of an inferior build. The Bhils live in huts in their own fields and as yet they cannot be counted as forming a stable population.

35 *Markets* -- Markets for ordinary transactions exist in all the Parganas of the State even where means of communication are difficult. Besides permanent markets, weekly or bi-weekly open air markets, as per Appendix No V are held at several fixed places in the parganas. These periodical markets in which vegetables, fruits, coarse cloth, blankets, sweets, 'gui' and other commodities produced in the surrounding villages are offered for sale, are the resorts of people living in the neighbourhood for purchasing articles of daily use in quantities to last till the next market day. Such markets are held at certain district and Pargana head-quarters also. The land being state-owned there are not in Holkar State such facilities for bringing fresh markets into being as exist in British zamindari provinces. A market is the medium for trade and at the same time provides means for ready and easy disposal of agricultural produce. Trade promotes prosperity and adds to the riches of the country. For trade capital is required and in Holkar State there is no lack of capitalists, mostly Vashiyas, who, it is believed, can, if prompted, undertake to open fresh markets in outlying places. Singanj, named after His Highness's august grandfather, is a flourishing market in Indore city. It is treated as a free zone area and no customs duty is levied on it on articles imported or exported from and to foreign territories. Leaving Indore city, which is a trade centre of considerable importance dealing in all sorts of articles and commodities and containing 8 spinning and weaving mills as also other business concerns, the chief trade of the State is in cotton. For this there is a number of markets both within and without State boundaries, prominent amongst which are --

Indore	within the State
Samawal	
Barwaha	
Khargone	
Kannod	
Khitegaon	
Mahidpur	
Tirani	
Ujjain	in Gwalior State
Manawar	

Khandwa	}	in the Central Provinces.
Shirpur		
Chopra	}	in Bombay Presidency
Kukshi		
Dharanipuri	}	in Dhari State

In most parganas there are cotton ginning and pressing factories where purchases of cotton are made in large quantities and where these occur there are practically as good cotton markets existing as may be found anywhere else. Of recognised cotton markets there are only two, viz., Sanawad and Barwaha and recognition of four more viz., Khargone, Kannod, Mahidpur and Farani has just been sanctioned. Such markets, by reason of their being under State supervision, greatly facilitate the business and prevent fraud. Altogether there are 97 ginning and 20 pressing factories a large proportion of which is in Amur, which is essentially a cotton growing district. With improvement in the means of communication and encouraged by high prices of cotton, which prevailed a few years ago yielding heavy profits to traders and cultivators both, more such factories are springing up. For the last 2 or 3 years, however, there has been a depression in the cotton market and people are losing heart but in Holkar State cotton is not even likely to prove a losing investment.

34 *Fairs* — Appendix No. VI contains a list of fairs of which the one at Khargone, Anrangpur (Lami)] needs special mention. It is held in the cold weather on the west bank of the Kunda opposite to Khargone town. It lasts from a fortnight to one month and almost all kinds of commodities are exhibited for sale in numerous shops which belong to Khargone and other places too. It is a big fair of much economic value and can be expanded with great advantage.

At some fairs concessions are given by the State in the matter of customs duty and rules to regulate the fairs are under the consideration of His Highness's Government. Fairs carry a great economic value and if conducted on right lines can serve as civilizing centres also, for here an individual comes into contact with other individuals and the importance of such intellectual collision cannot easily be underrated.

35 *Trade* — As stated above cotton is the chief article of trade in the State. An idea of the extent of trade in cotton can be formed from the fact that in 1925-26 cotton and cotton seeds to the value of Rs. 2,21,96,000 were exported or dealt with in ginning factories. This does not include the large quantities of cotton used in spinning and weaving mills working at Indore.

In other articles of trade imports are greater than the exports. Leaving articles of luxury, most of which are consumed in Indore City, those of common use imported in 1925-26 were —

		Rs.
Rice	.	worth 14,14,919
Sugar and Gur	.	„ 17,82,906
Ghee	.	„ 5,50,835
Corrugated iron sheet	..	„ 7,38,125
Kerosene oil	.	„ 10,34,228
Matches	.	„ 1,18,639
Ordinary cloth	.	„ 13,02,719
Total	.	69,42,371

The exports consisted of —

	Rs
Oil seeds and oils	worth 8,57,477
Ghee	,, 1,35,829
Tobacco	,, 4,18,121
Spices	,, 85,155
Pulses	,, 1,99,200
Wheat and other grains	,, 15,54,261
<hr/>	
Total	33,40,032

The value of imported articles is double that of those exported and both together amount to about a crore of rupees. Cattle, goat and sheep of the value of Rs 17,47,665 were also exported. It will thus appear that there is also a considerable trade in commodities other than cotton, but the quantity of food grains exported is only a small fraction of that which the State ordinarily produces. Owing to expanding cotton cultivation the produce is barely enough for its own needs and in district Nimai it actually falls short of the requirements. Therefore, the State is quite justified in placing restrictions on its export of agricultural produce.

36 *Industries* — There is, practically, no industry in the State at present. All have almost died out. Maheshwar which was once the capital of the State was famous for the manufacture of coloured saris and dhotis. But the town is in a decaying condition and the industry also has a gloomy future. As in other parts of India weaving of cloth was a universal cottage industry in Holkar State also but it is now almost extinct and people have taken to machine-made cloth. What weaving now remains is of coarse cloth by weaver castes alone such as Julahas and Kols and that too is in a lingering condition. With cotton in abundance there is, however, a chance of the revival of village handloom weaving industry in Holkar State. In Nemawar district industries such as weaving of small carpets, of tape for cots and of khadi, preparing grinding stones, pestles and mortars and brass vessels still exist but to so limited an extent as to be almost negligible. In pargana Manasa there is some blanket making and in pargana Sawar carpet and cloth making and calico printing are carried on to a very small extent.

There is a full-fledged department of Commerce and Industries presided over by Mr C. R. Palariet, an expert with much experience, and it is to be hoped that in course of time it will bear fruit and put the State on the way to industrial development.

37 Prices of food materials and other stuffs play an important part in the economic life of the country and constitute a not unimportant factor in the adjustment and settlement of revenue payable by the cultivators of land. During the term of the settlement, the prices underwent fluctuations from time to time but the tendency for the most part was towards a distinct rise. In the history of prices the period was a momentous one owing to the conditions created by the world market in general due to the Great War the prices had reached such a climax as had not, perhaps, been experienced ever before.

The famine of 1899-1900 which came a few years before the last Settlement was a terrible one and, in spite of all the efforts on the part of the State to minimise its baneful effects, general prosperity had fallen low. The high prices which ruled in a number of years after the last settlement served as a healing balm to the tenants, who were the greatest sufferers, and brought back to them prosperity with manifold blessings in its train. This will be evident from the following figures —

Increase in population	29 14 %
Increase in cropped area	26 21 %
Increase in land revenue	39 95 %

The staple products of the State are cotton, juar and wheat, the proportion of each to the total cropped area being respectively 34, 25 and 17. The periodical rise and fall in the price of these commodities is illustrated in the enclosed diagrams.





Dividing the period 1908 to 1927 into four quinquenniums the average of the prices per rupee which prevailed in each is given in the following table —

Commodity	Last settlement	First quinquennium	Second quinquennium	Third quinquennium	Fourth quinquennium
	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs	Srs chs
Cotton	7 0	6 4	4 14 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 11	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Juar	18 0	15 8 $\frac{1}{5}$	14 9 $\frac{1}{5}$	10 3 $\frac{2}{5}$	11 6 $\frac{2}{5}$
Wheat	12 0	9 0 $\frac{4}{5}$	8 15 $\frac{4}{5}$	6 12 $\frac{3}{5}$	6 16 $\frac{2}{5}$

After a gradual rise for two quinquenniums the price of cotton went up abruptly in the third quinquennium and was as high as 2 seers 1 chhatak per rupee in 1918. This boom in the cotton market continued for about 5 years and not only filled the pockets of cultivators and traders but also gave a great encouragement for extension of cotton cultivation. The result was that cotton cultivation went up by leaps and bounds, and, in the year of revision, was full four hundred thousand acres or 139% in excess of that at the last Settlement. With the return of normal years after the Great War the price began to fall and in the year of revision it was 4 seers 6 chhataks for a rupee as compared with 7 seers at the last Settlement. Even this rate secured comparatively much higher profits than at the last Settlement if the enormous increase in the area of cotton may be taken into consideration. The prices of juar and wheat also rose in each succeeding quinquennium. In the year of revision there was, however, a slight fall.

The percentage of rise since last settlement in the price of important products of land was .—

Cotton	60%
Juar	65%
Wheat	76%
Gram	50%
Maize	84%

In several intermediate years the percentages were still higher. In fact practically famine prices prevailed in the third quinquennium. This too had its effect. It raised the cost of living and that of cultivation too, absorbing a not inconsiderable part of the extra income which accrued from the enhanced prices. Calculating on the three staple products, viz., cotton, juar and wheat, the all round increase in the prices comes to 65%. This represents the gross addition to the income from land, and although it benefits the cultivating classes in other ways, the whole of it does not remain with them. The items which must be debited against it are these —

(a) Increase in cost of cultivation	33%
(b) Increase in cost of living	30%
(c) Allowance for lean years	10%

Total 73%

This leaves 18% out of 65% and to this extent the net rise in prices can be assumed. The deductions made above have been arrived at after careful inquiries and observations and to be on the safe side have been conceived in a slightly liberal spirit to make allowance for the share of money-lenders who charge exorbitant interest and from whom very few tenants can escape. In Nimar district, where cotton is the chief product and where cultivation of Rabi crops is very small, prices of food-stuffs were even higher.

In view of large profits yielded by cotton even wet area is being converted into dry cotton fields though the State does not grow much surplus food grains. Prices would have been still higher had unrestricted export been allowed. There is a restrictive duty on a sliding scale on the export of wheat and duty has to be paid on other commodities also while in times of scarcity or higher prices export has even to be stopped altogether.

28. The tenants of Holkar territory are generally happy. They are docile and loyal and although they have had their share of calamities due to natural causes and which are beyond human control they have seldom, if ever, displayed restiveness. Their mode of living is simple and clean and their dress, which includes a coloured 'Pagree' (generally red), gives them a respectful appearance. Hundreds adorn themselves with gold rings and bands of substantial value worn through the lobes and around the ear. This is a fashion among certain classes of inhabitants of the State but is nevertheless a luxury indulged in only by those who can afford it. Another fashion is that even an average tenant keeps for himself a bullock cart, apart from lead carts, which is a comfortable vehicle and is used as a family conveyance. It is a maxim that the tenant flourishes on his own diligence and application to work and because certain classes of cultivators in Holkar State, especially in Nimar district, are very industrious they compare very favourably with the Jats, the Gujars, the Kachhis and the Malis of the United Provinces. The ryotwari system which has been in force has proved a blessing to the tenantry in several respects and has contributed in no mean degree to their healthy growth while bringing more revenue to the State than were otherwise possible. As the tenant has to deal with responsible officers of the State the chances of blackmailing or harassment are reduced to a minimum. He is almost free from the worries of litigation, enjoys a stable tenure and being under the direct eye of the State lives in peace and contentment. What he wants is more education to help him to improve his methods of agriculture, to utilize his savings more economically, to be saved from the clutches of money lenders and in every other respect to lead a life more in conformity with modern needs.

The cultivators of Malwa districts are not so laborious and active as those of Nimar and Nemawar. Even Nemawar is inferior to Nimar in this respect. The reason, partly, is the nature of the soil. In Malwa and Nemawar the soils are much more fertile than in Nimar, grow Rabi crops without irrigation and require comparatively less labour for ordinary cultivation. The tenants are, therefore, habituated to rely more on the inherent qualities of the land than on their own labour. In Nimar, for instance, the land is, as a rule, ploughed up in May and is thus enabled by exposure

to receive, as it is popularly believed to do, invigoration from the hot sun in Malwa on the contrary no ploughing is done before the rains

39 The total number of tenants in the State is 1,67,061 with 11·8 acres of cultivated land per head, distributed according to caste as under —

Caste	Number	Percentage
1 Rajput	16,711	10·00
2 Brahman	11,986	7·18
3 Gujar	10,045	6·01
4 Balai	9,208	5·51
5 Kulur	8,510	5·10
6 Bhilala	7,930	4·75
7 Sondhwada Rajput	6,504	3·89
8 Bhil	6,311	3·78
9 Musalman	5,101	3·08
10 Vnichva (Bania)	4,929	2·95
11 Ahir	4,001	2·40
12 Khatce	4,122	2·47
13 Kalota	3,016	1·82
14 Gujarati	2,910	1·74
15 Banjara	2,420	1·45
16 Barela	2,378	1·43
17 Charuar	2,226	1·33
18 Dhakar	2,129	1·27
19 Jat	2,101	1·26
20 Kuchli	2,021	1·21
21 Deswali	1,885	1·10
22 Minn	1,694	1·02
23 Gairi	1,312	0·80
24 Dangli	1,253	0·75
25 Mali	1,143	0·68
26 Anjanna	1,121	0·67
27 Korku	890	0·53
28 Gond	807	0·48
29 Sirvi	752	0·45
30 Kirar	651	0·39
31 Tamboli	511	0·31
32 Teli	510	0·31
33 Lodhi	489	0·29
34 Kumawat	455	0·27
35 Bharud	411	0·25
36 Moghla	430	0·26
37 Kaonri	371	0·22
38 Gawal	340	0·20
39 Manhar	307	0·18

Caste	Number	Percentage
40 Bhangar ..	175	0.08
41 Marathi	181	0.08
42 Nai	42	0.03
43 Kachhi	12	0.03
44 Others	36,157	21.65
Total	1,67,061	100

As at the last settlement the Rajputs head the list and including Sondhwada Rajputs (Sondhnas) leave all other castes far behind. The percentage of both taken together is 13.89. The former are found all over the State. The latter are almost entirely confined to parganas Mahudpur, Garoth, Jirapur and Bhanpura. Both are fan tenants but Sondhnas are cattle thieves by repute. Rajputs and Sondhnas together outnumber every other caste in population also. Belonging as they do to the warrior and ruling caste, some of them still consider it beneath their traditional dignity to do field work personally. As a general rule Rajput women do not take part in field operations. The Brahmans come next and are pretty evenly distributed in all the districts. They are hardly good cultivators, since, in view of the highest position which they occupied and still occupy in Hindu religion, they do not consider agriculture as their legitimate occupation. As a consequence, however, of diffusion of liberal education and ideas a change is taking place in their mentality and they are now taking freely to agricultural pursuits. Like the Rajputs they too receive little or no help from their women folk in agricultural business. In point of population the Brahmans stand third in the State. About one-seventeenth of the tenants are Gujars who keep large herds of cattle and who count as superior cultivators. They predominate in Baiwda pargana. In parganas Larani and Kasrawad also their number is large. They are well off wherever they are—more so in Nimar district.

The Balais, an untouchable class, are numerically stronger than any other single caste but as cultivators they rank fourth, because in places, especially in district Nimar they are kept down by high caste Hindus. But a progressive movement has started and in Malwa the Balais have already made some advancement. The Balai is the menial servant of the village, there being at least one for each, and he enjoys in lieu of service, rent free land granted by the State according to the following scale—

“0.314 acre per cent of the total village area minus rent-free lands subject to a minimum of 4 acres per village with an addition of 2 bighas (1.25 acres) in road-side villages and pargana head-quarters”

An enquiry about these grants was made in this settlement and a thorough readjustment has been effected. At many places the Balai gets from the tenants some quantity of grain at harvest times called “Adao”. The question of recognition of this perquisite by the State was raised by the Balais in the course of this settlement but His Highness's Government did not consider it advisable to interfere in a matter which is a purely private arrangement. The custom, wherever it exists, has, however, by

consent of the parties concerned, been recorded in the *rajbularz* prepared in this settlement and this is the only practical solution of the question at present. The Balai tenants are more numerous in Mahidpur district than in any other part of the State but as a sprinkling they are to be found all over.

Of the Kulmi tenants 52% live in Ambar and in pargana Maheswar of that district they are the predominating caste. In parganas Manasa, Tarana and Garoth also their number is large. The Kulmi is a resourceful tenant and takes a high place amongst the cultivating classes.

The Bhilalas are confined to Ambar alone and are most numerous in parganas Segaur and Nisaurpur. It is a semi-barbarous tribe and as a matter of course its agricultural methods are primitive. The Barelhas and the Bhils are allied to each other. The former live exclusively in pargana Sendhwa and the latter are to be found in considerable numbers in parganas Bhikangaon and Petlawad. They are Nomads and prefer hilly and jungly places for their habitation. Being a rough and sturdy people they can very well stand the rigours of climate and can also protect themselves and their property from wild animals. By nature they are docile. Both men and women are generally addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks and this is a weakness which is hampering their advancement. They are treated as untouchables.

The proportion of Musalman tenants is much below their population, because a large number of them is employed in spinning and weaving mills in Indore city.

According to Hindu doctrine agriculture is one of the legitimate occupations of Vaishyas but this is now a thing of the past. The Vaishyas possess holdings, it is true, but very few are cultivators themselves. They have penetrated into each and every corner of the State and carry on money-lending business in various forms. They are the wealthiest people in the State and are gradually acquiring land.

Parganas Kasrawad and Khargone are the seats of Ahirs who are generally well-to-do. They breed cattle and come in the category of first class tenants.

The Khatees are found mostly in parganas Indore and Mhow and are an important community in pargana Sawer also. The Khatee is a respectable looking tenant with resources that are above the average.

About 60% of Kalota tenants live and cultivate in pargana Depalpur. A good number of them is to be found in district Nemawar also. Kalotas of Depalpur are in better circumstances than those of Nemawar. The Gujratis, the Kachhis and the Lambolis are superior cultivators and wealthy tenants and are a special feature of Khargone pargana. In the adjoining pargana Segaur also some Gujratis are to be met with.

The Banjaras are inferior tenants. They deal in cattle and are more or less a wandering tribe. Pargana Bhikangaon has the largest share of them the remainder being distributed in four other parganas of Ambar district. The Banjaras generally reside in secluded spots and are still an uncultured people.

With only a sprinkling here and there the Jats seem to own the monopoly over district Nemawar. They are good tenants, keep milk cattle and sell ghee.

The Deswals are akin to Jats and are almost entirely confined to district Nemawar. They are better cultivators than Jats.

The chief cultivating caste in pargana Rampura is Mina. He is found in decent numbers in other parts of Rampura-Bhanpura district also. The Mina is an average tenant but tradition credits him with thievish habits.

Of the remaining castes Mahs and Anjans only claim more than a thousand persons each. The Mahs are found in all the districts while Mahodpur and Tarava parganas are almost the only places of Anjans. Both are very good cultivators. Among the minor castes the Sirvis and the Kunawats deserve mention. The former are rich tenants residing in parganas Kasrawad, Nisarpur and Pettawad. The latter are tobacco growers in districts Mahodpur and Indore.

The Moghnas are a criminal tribe and are kept under surveillance. There is a special staff to look after and reclaim them. They are allowed land at concession rates and are settling down as cultivators.

The number of Dhangar and Maratha tenants is very small as they seem to prefer service to cultivation.

A map showing the predominating caste of tenant in each pargana is attached hereto.







Leaving those who are classed under 'others' the remainder may be roughly classified as under —

High caste tenants	33%
Wandering tribes	7%
Untouchables	9%
Middle classes	51%
Total	100

The number of middle class tenants exceeds all others put together. It is made up of almost all the enterprising and best cultivators who can be expected to pull through even in adverse times.

40 Statistics were collected to ascertain the economic condition of tenants and the following tests were applied —

*Class I*—Tenants who use their own capital in their cultivation,

*Class II*—Tenants who are in debt to a small extent, i.e., well within the limit of their credit and resources,

*Class III*—Tenants who are in debt to the limit of their credit and resources, but who pay their way,

*Class IV*—Tenants who are hopelessly in debt beyond their resources and who have consequently exhausted their credit, and

*Class V*—Tenants who are mostly labourers and have no resources and no credit.

These tests were borrowed from Mr H. J. Hoare's scheme of settlement and they indicate that he had in mind the increasing rental pressure on land due to various causes. His division into the above classes presupposes that the tenant, circumstanced as he is at this stage of evolution, can scarcely be free from debt. If, however, his holding is in tact and he makes a proper use of it he can defy all reasonable debts and demands against him. The statistics mentioned above should, therefore, be read in the light of these basic principles. The following table gives the percentage of tenants in each class in the various districts.

District	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indore	20	20	26	12	8	100
Mahdipur	15	28	14	16	-	100
Nimar	23	11	32	9	2	100
Nimnwar	17	23	22	10	28	100
Lampura-Bhunjura	1	27	1	17	6	100
Average for the state	19	20	21	11	-	100

On the whole a little less than one-fifth of the tenants are such as are technically unencumbered and about the same proportion live from hand to mouth, leaving the remaining three-fifths in average circumstances. Regarding it economically, district Nimar is the best and district Nimnwar the worst. The former has given by far the highest increase in revenue and



11 In an essentially agricultural country, like Holkar State, the tenant is the mainstay of the population and his prosperity or otherwise must necessarily tell upon the people. A tenant's prosperity is adversely affected by

- (a) An excessive revenue demand,
- (b) Unfavourable seasons,
- (c) Severity in collecting State dues,
- (d) Extravagant expenses, and
- (e) Other disturbing causes.

I shall deal seriatim with each factor in its relation to the tenantry of Holkar State.

- (a) The revenue demand fixed at the last settlement was neither excessive nor unduly low. In Nimar district it was lenient. After the last settlement poppy cultivation was greatly restricted and, no equally remunerative substitute having been found for it, the irrigation rates, which continued to be levied as they were, caused some hardship to the tenants. This defect has been removed in the present settlement and irrigation rates have not only been reduced considerably but also made elastic.
- (b) There were unfavourable seasons no doubt but they were few as compared with bumper years and were more than counter-balanced by very high prices which ruled in a number of years.
- (c) The State has never enforced its demand with severity or vigour and the result is that large arrears are out-standing in all districts except Nimar.
- (d) Extravagance on the part of tenants is proverbial and is the root cause of many evils. As in other parts of India, they are labouring under time-honoured social customs with a pertinacity which only legislation can remove. Large expenses have to be incurred on such occasions as births, marriages and deaths involving the tenant in debt, and placing him in the clutches of exacting money-lenders. Such expenses, which probably have no religious sanction, are undermining the economic structure of the people and I have no doubt His Highness's Government will devise ways and means to reduce them, as some other States have done.
- (e) Forest demarcation was effected after the last settlement and this has proved a great disturbing factor. I have referred to this subject in another place also. It can hardly be denied that if Nemaur district has not made any marked improvement after the last settlement the forest demarcation is, to a large extent, responsible for it. I am convinced that if the demarcation were so revised as to be shifted to its natural limits there will be little or no material loss to the forest department while immense benefit will accrue to the people as well as to the State.

42 It must be confessed that no reduction in the indebtedness of the tenantry is visible and it is in view of this that in the present settlement the revenue demand has been fixed as low as possible. Advances of revenue demand till December 1928 amounted to Rs 23,60,465. Borrowings in cash and kind from money lenders come to as high a figure as Rs 3,40,00,000. This may be an exaggerated account as the tendency on the part of tenants was to overstate their debts. Making a reasonable deduction the encumbrances may be estimated at about Rs 2,90,00,000 giving an average of Rs 10 per occupied acre or Rs 174 per tenant. In district Hoshangabad of the Central Provinces which adjoins district Nemaur the debt per acre was calculated at Rs 8 by the Settlement Officer in 1915. With a view to ameliorate the economic condition of the rural population His Highness's Government have lately sanctioned the formation of a department of Rural Development to deal with agriculture and co-operative movement and this is a move in the right direction. The co-operative movement is doing good work but the circumstances demand that its operations should be so extended as to create a net-work of societies and banks. Since the last settlement a number of sales and mortgages of land have taken place and holdings have passed into the hands of *Sahukars*.

It will be well to give a summary of my recommendations which, if given practical shape, are likely to relieve the burden of indebtedness and to prevent future embarrassment. To tell them over briefly the recommendations consist of—

- (a) Enactment of suitable laws to restrict expenditure on marriages, births and deaths,
- (b) Extension of the scope of the co-operative movement,
- (c) Opening of seed depots by the State,
- (d) Fixation by legislation of a maximum rate of interest to be charged by *Sahukars*,
- (e) More provision for elementary education.

43 It is a truth which few will venture to deny that live-stock constitute the wealth of a cultivator. In olden times when notions of barter and exchange were more common wealth used to be counted in terms of cows, and this is as true in India today as it was then from the point of view of those whose mainstay is agriculture. The Hindus look upon the cow with a holy reverence and address her as *Mata* (mother), the nourisher. This may appear merely sentimental now but it was not so in those earlier days when sentiment about her was not so hollow. The cow is a really useful animal in more ways than one. She gives milk which by itself serves to nourish us and in addition gives delicious bye-products. She gives bullocks which are very valuable for ploughing fields and the dung serves for fuel and manure. In common parlance she is called '*Gauidhin*', and rightly so for she is verily a treasure for the poor giving him all that he wants and supplying much of what the family needs. It follows, therefore, that a tenant's capacity for sound economic life depends, to a large extent, on the number of cattle he possesses and their quality.

Ploughs and  
Cattle

If for a moment we turn our attention to appendix No IX, which shows Parganawise the agricultural stock of the State, we shall find that in the year of revision the total stock was as follows —

Ploughs	.	.	1,28,950
Plough cattle	..	..	2,69,990
Other cattle	..		8,53,845
Carts	.	.	60,954
These figures work out as under —			
Plough per tenant	..	.	0 77
Plough-cattle per tenant	.	..	1 62
All cattle per tenant	..		6 67
Cart per tenant		.	0 36

To be entirely self-supporting a tenant requires one plough and a pair of bullocks. His present possession falls short of this standard and if it were asked how he manages his holding, the answer would be, by co-operation. The tenant who on account of poverty or some other cause cannot afford a plough or full plough has either to borrow from or share one with another tenant. A large number of tenants in classes IV and V belong to this category and class III also includes such as have only one bullock each. But the redeeming feature is that a large number of other cattle is owned by them. Though these cattle are not connected directly with agriculture yet they add by all means to their general resources. The number of other cattle of last settlement could not be correctly ascertained and a true comparison cannot, therefore, be attempted. Under plough cattle, however, there has been an increase as shown below —

Ploughs at last settlement	.	1,00,405
Ditto in the year of revision		1,28,950
Increase	.	28,545
Plough cattle at last settlement		2,07,165
Ditto in the year of revision		2,69,990
Increase		62,825

The percentage of increase in ploughs is 28.43 and in plough-bullocks 30.33. On the face of it this increase may appear substantial but it has hardly enhanced the prosperity of the tenants intrinsically, the cultivated area and population having increased in almost equal proportions. A detailed comparison will be found in the following table —

District	Percentage of increase in ploughs	Percentage of increase in plough bullocks	Percentage of increase in cultivated area	Percentage of increase in khalsa population
1	2	3	4	5
Indore	11.38	10.92	12.87	14.88
Mohildpur	18.12	16.96	42.60	17.58
Munir	30.69	41.71	24.41	38.10
Nemawar	48.84	19.96	—0.10	21.70
Rampura-Bhanpura	41.23	48.20	48.07	29.16
State	28.43	30.33	28.25	25.70

The conditions are almost the same in all districts except Nemawar and the increase in agricultural stock is absorbed by extension in cultivation and growth of population. All these, however, are signs of general rural prosperity though not of any great change in individual circumstances. The latter proposition finds support in the following figures —

District	AVERAGE CULTIVATED AREA PER HINGH	
	At last Settlement	In the year of revision
1	2	3
Indore	14.86	14.70
Mahidpur	13.11	14.84
Nimar	16.2	16.77
Nemawar	11.00	12.62
Tampura—Bhanpura	12.60	13.21
Average for the State	14.70	14.93

On the whole the area commanded by a plough has remained quite stationary though there are fluctuations in the districts. In Malwa districts, for example, the plough covers more land now while in Nimar and Nemawar the case is the reverse. These two districts present exceptional but divergent conditions. In Nimar there is a demand for land. In Nemawar, even with a large disafforested area, cultivation has not made the slightest headway. Malwa is fast recovering from the depreciation which had set in about three decades back owing to the famine of 1899-1900 and tenants have taken up more land than they can properly bring under the plough. But, on account of a keener struggle for existence, they are putting more energy into the work than they were accustomed to.

44 The bullocks of Nimar district are generally of stronger build and better breed than in any other part of the State. Their colour is mostly light or yellowish red or they have reddish spots on their bodies. In Nimawar the size is smaller than normal and in Malwa medium. A bullock is now much costlier than at the last settlement, in spite of the fact that export of cows is altogether prohibited and an export duty of Rs 2-8-0 per head is levied on bullocks. An average pair of bullocks does not cost less than Rs 200, and this is an amount which a tenant of ordinary means cannot easily pay. But on the whole, considering the facilities which exist for grazing, cattle in Holkar State are better off than in the United Provinces where pastures are few and far between. Reiterating what has been said earlier in this chapter if we apply the test of judging the prosperity of a tenant by the quality and number of the cattle which he possesses, we find that the agriculturists in Holkar State are able to maintain a larger number of them than they can in the United Provinces which leads us to conclude as to their greater prosperity and better material welfare.

45 The total area of the villages which are the subject of this report amounts to 44,60,756 acres. This represents all the Description of Area  
Khalsa villages paying, through the Revenue Department, the land revenue fixed by the Settlement Officer but does not include Jagir, Istamar, Dharamadaya, Doesthan and Forest villages. The whole

of this area, a detail of which is given below, is contained by 3,561 villages, —

Occupied area . . .	28,08,130 acres
Siwai income area . . .	1,592 „
Unoccupied area . . .	9,99,751 „
Reserved forest . . .	5,30,028 „
Other Tenures . . .	1,20,955 „
Total	41,60,756 acres

A few words as to the explanations of these terms may be given .

*Occupied area* is that which is held by tenants on payment of a fixed amount of land revenue and includes both cultivated and uncultivated

*Siwai income area* is that which is not regularly settled but which is let from time to time for certain harvests on a revenue fixed for the time being . It includes land in the bed or on the banks of rivers and nullahs and planted with melons, vegetables etc , also land covered with fruit trees

*Unoccupied area* is that which is not in the possession of any particular person or persons and includes both culturable and unculturable lands . It also includes village sites on which houses of the inhabitants stand and for which no payment is made

*Reserved forest* includes only such area as forms part of revenue villages and does not include forest proper

*Other tenures* include lands, as distinguished from whole villages, held in Inam, muah, etc

Full details of areas with comparative figures of last settlement will be found in Appendix No X

A map is attached showing the proportion of occupied area to total area in each pargana





46 *Occupied area* —The occupied area, which alone really concerns this report, has risen appreciably since the last settlement in all the districts as will appear from the following table —

District	Percentage of increase in occupied area
Indore	75.91
Mahidpur	75.35
Dunnar	26.13
Nemawar	20.30
Rampura-Bhanpura	68.78
Average for the State	29.85

The increase in Mahidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura district is very great. In the former a large area (82,193 acres) of uncultivated land was excised from the holdings in the last settlement but that was simply a paper transaction as the tenants never actually gave it up. The increase now amounts to 99,891 acres which is only 17,698 acres in excess of that excised. In the latter the excised uncultivated area was only about 14,000 acres but owing to the effects of the famine of 1899-1900 a large cultivable area was lying waste which is now being reclaimed or occupied. A special staff is working in this district whose duty it is to encourage people to take up waste land for cultivation at concession rates. Since the last settlement 8,00,269 acres have been added to the occupied area. This includes about 2,38,579 acres which had been nominally cut out of the holdings at last settlement.

47 *Culturable Waste* —The extent to which the culturable waste was reduced during the term of the settlement will appear from the following —

Particulars	Parit Laoni	Village waste	Total
At last settlement	1,79,627	9,79,110	11,58,737
In the year of revision	75,990	3,16,551	3,92,541
Decrease	1,03,637	6,62,559	7,66,196
Percentage of decrease	57.70	67.67	66.12

Land which was occupied before but abandoned or surrendered subsequently is designated as Parit Laoni and the total culturable waste including such lands is now only one-third of what it was 20 years ago. Great credit is due to the authorities concerned for having achieved such a splendid result. The following details, according to districts, of the culturable area still unoccupied will be found interesting.

District	Land (Acres)	Village waste (Acres)	Total
1	2	3	4
Indore	2,767	6,726	9,493
Mahidpur	2,973	227	3,200
Nimar	7,66	1,70	1,91,271
Nemawar	1,841	1,110	2,951
Rampura-Bhanpura	6,140	1,21,20	1,27,341
Total	75,100	1,15,511	1,90,611

The Parit Laoni area is still large enough, especially in district Rampura-Bhanpura, and is certainly available to be let out but it is doubtful whether, except perhaps in the above named district, any large area of the village waste can, in the present circumstances, be conveniently made over for individual occupation. There was an entry for grazing land and His Highness's Government have stopped, until further orders, the leasing out of any village waste, except in Rampura-Bhanpura district, in order to be able to set apart after inquiry particular areas, where necessary, for grazing purposes. Cattle being the mainstay of cultivators the action will be a boon to them. The village waste area gives the following averages per village

District	Average per village
Indore	17
Mahidpur	11
Nimar	7
Nemawar	20
Rampura-Bhanpura	1

Average for the whole

48 *Fallow in Holdings*—The occupied area, which is 52.95% of the total area, has almost reached its limit and much larger addition to it is neither possible nor desirable in the near future. A good proportion of it, as the following table will show, is uncultivated.

District	Total occupied holdings (Acres)	Cultivated or held for cultivation (Acres)	Uncultivated (Acres)
Indore	2,76,778	1,40,144	1,36,634
Mahidpur	1,21,419	1,4,172	1,07,247
Nimar	10,38,114	2,78,400	7,59,714
Nemawar	3,18,616	1,3,472	3,05,144
Rampura-Bhanpura	4,28,510	1,22,500	3,06,010
Total	28,08,437	8,77,163	19,31,274

A little less than one-third of the total occupied area is uncultivated. It is kept fallow for two purposes *viz*,

- (1) To give rest to the land after continuous cultivation for some years, and
- (2) To grow grass for cattle

The area for purpose No 1 is very small and is met with mostly in district Nemawar and Pargana Nandwar. As a rule each tenant keeps a part of his holding uncultivated for purpose No 2. The uncultivated area has been divided into the following classes, *viz*. —

	Acres
New fallow	86,667
Old fallow	1,41,190
Bir	2,37,721
Charnoi	1,60,005
Unculturable	1,080
Total	8,35,163

Land which has passed out of cultivation within 3 years has been classed as 'new fallow' and that not cultivated for more than 3 years as 'old fallow'. Land classed as 'Bir' is that in which grass is grown for hay and 'charnoi' is land set apart for grazing purposes. New fallow is kept out of cultivation only temporarily for rest or for some other reason, and unculturable land is such as does not admit of cultivation at all and which has not, therefore, been assessed to revenue. Leaving alone the area covered by these two classes the remainder, *i.e.*, 7,38,916 acres, is systematically kept fallow ostensibly for the sake of cattle and this is 37% of the cultivated area—a high percentage indeed. In some places tenants do make some income by the sale of grass but in any case the fallow area is very large and detracts from the value of holdings.

In the last settlement the question of fallow lands was thoroughly examined and a maximum scale was fixed. The area in excess of that scale was excised as unnecessary. The area so excised amounted to about 2,40,000 acres and lighter rates of revenue were imposed on that allowed to continue. The procedure then in vogue for acquisition of land was very simple. It cost little or nothing to the acquiring person and did not impose any conditions making it obligatory for a tenant to bring the whole or part of that land under the plough. Besides 'bharjizat' (unauthorised) possessions were seldom objected to in actual practice. With these great facilities the tenants were able not only to retain the excised fallow area but also to take up much more, without caring for its cultivation and even without the necessary resources therefor. A fresh set of rules governing acquisitions and penalizing unauthorised possessions was framed by me which His Highness's Government have accepted and promulgated. These rules, which require actual cultivation of a fixed portion of the acquired holding within a fixed period of time, will, it is hoped, promote vaster cultivation on sound lines.

Such is the craze for land that, when a few years ago the tenants were asked either to pay full revenue on or to give up the fallow lands which they possessed at low rates, they preferred to shoulder the extra payment rather than to surrendering any portion of their holdings

The fallow area is much more than is actually required for the maintenance of agricultural cattle. The following averages will prove this

District	Uncultivated area per head of plough cattle
Indore	3.12
Mandla	4.53
Nimar	2.46
Nerwar	4.65
Lampara-Bhapara	2.60
Average for the State	3.09

It is clear that a very large area, which otherwise could yield a good income and at the same time sustain the agricultural cattle also—perhaps luxuriously enough—is simply wasted. But the tenant, especially the uneducated tenant, is the slave of customs and is loath to move even an inch from the beaten track. In more developed parts of India, *e.g.*, the United Provinces, culturable uncultivated land is seldom to be found in the holdings, and the agricultural cattle, even other cattle also, are generally fed on the fodder yielded by the crops of the land. Grass is not the common feed. In Holkar State guar is one of the staple crops and its stalks, if properly utilized, could provide substantial feed for a very large number of agricultural cattle. But this fodder is very indifferently used and is practically wasted. Even in Malwa where Rabi grows in abundance animals are generally grassfed. I admit that in Holkar State grass fodder cannot be eliminated altogether but there should be a limit to it and where one acre of land would suffice 5 acres should not be kept out of cultivation. This is a problem deserving earnest consideration on the part of State authorities and if it could be solved on economic principles both the State and the tenants would be immensely benefited. The Rural Development department, which has been lately organised, can, by practical demonstrations, do a lot in this direction which it is hoped it will do.

A map showing the extent of uncultivated area in holdings in the various parganas is appended





The highest proportion of fallow area is in parganas Nandwar and Sunderi and the lowest in pargana Alampur. The first two are very small administrative units and besides being constitutionally scattered are distant islands of Holkar land among foreign territory. They are at a disadvantage in many respects and are not, therefore, much to blame for such a result. Alampur pargana also partakes of the same conditions but it is situated in a region where grass is not the only fodder. Amongst bigger parganas Kannod, Kantaphor, Khategaon and Mhow show large proportions of fallow ranging from 40% to 48%. In pargana Mhow not less than 65% of the fallow area is under 'Bh' which owing to the proximity of Indore city and Mhow Cantonment yields a decent income. But this is an exceptional case. The other three parganas, which form the Nemawar district, are in a state of stagnant development. After Alampur the lowest proportion is in Segaon which is a progressive pargana.

49 *The cultivated*—Of the occupied area 30% being fallow under different classes, the remainder i.e., 70% is cultivated which, properly speaking, is really the area bearing the brunt of the land revenue. The proportion which this area takes in the districts will appear from the following table—

District	Cultivated area in acres	Percentage of cultivated area to occupied area
Indore	2,97,741	72.76
Mahidpur	2,71,248	64.37
Nimar	8,19,111	74.62
Nemawar	1,80,039	45.00
Rampura-Bhanpura	3,07,541	71.17
Total	19,70,017	70.18

The proportion is highest in Nimar, followed closely by Indore. In Rampura-Bhanpura it is above the State average but Mahidpur lags much behind and Nemawar is the last. The following statement will show the improvement or otherwise which each district has made after the last settlement in the matter of cultivation.

District	Increase or decrease in cultivated area since last settlement	Percentage of increase or decrease
Indore	+96,677	+12.11
Mahidpur	+80,247	+12.06
Nimar	+1,60,604	+24.37
Nemawar	-1,807	-0.99
Rampura-Bhanpura	+98,180	+14.88
Total	+4,77,978	+28.27

The development of a country which is essentially agricultural is measured in terms of cultivation and cultivation in its turn is a process requiring capital, labour and favourable circumstances. Therefore in the natural course of events development cannot but be slow. Judged in this light four out of five districts of Holkar State have, within 20 years, made



a progress which can be termed steady and satisfactory. Progress in Mahidpur and Rampuna-Bhanpura districts is proportionately higher than in the other two districts. Parts of them were depreciated at last settlement and they have not only filled up that gap but have also marched onwards. For reasons given elsewhere in this report Nemawar district is practically at a standstill.

The accompanying map shows the extent of cultivation in each pargana





It has been shown above that Alampur contains the least percentage of fallow land comparatively speaking, and since in an occupied land cultivated area is necessarily in inverse proportion to what is fallow, we find that Alampur is the most cultivated Pargana in the State. Next to it is Pargana Seggon and pargana Deodpur is the third. Disregarding the small and unimportant parganas of Sunderi and Nandwar, pargana Kannod, in fact the whole district Nemawar, takes the last place.

50      The area actually irrigated in the year of revision of records was  
 Irrigation      infinitesimally small, being only 32,147 acres or 1.72% of the total cultivated area. In the last settlement it was 47,743 acres or 3.11% of the then cultivated area. Thus there is little protection against drought and, therefore, the consequences of a rainless year can better be imagined than described. One shudders to think of the havoc wrought by the drought of 1899-1900, the disastrous effects of which have not yet been entirely shaken off. His late Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao II, great grandfather of the present minor ruler, had initiated a policy, which being vigorously pursued, brought into existence a number of tanks, wells and other sources of water supply. Concessions were promised and given and even to this day one can find some *ham* lands which were granted for maintaining 'Baudhis' etc. Subsequently, however, that policy received a set back and today irrigation has lost most of its attraction. In former days opium was the chief irrigated crop which to many tenants was a source of substantial income. In fact irrigation was done, if for anything, for opium and such success was attained in poppy culture that Malwa for long was noted for the product. And, therefore, when there was later a contraction of opium cultivation it was, as a matter of course, bound to react on irrigation which it did. In the last settlement an area of 23,835 acres was returned under opium cultivation. On a rough calculation the value of opium produced in that area comes to about Rs. 18 lacs and the amount of land revenue for the State fixed at the last settlement was Rs. 37,14,000 in round figures, that is to say the yield from opium alone was enough to pay about 50% of the land revenue.

By gradual contractions, carried out in conformity with an agreement with the Government of India, the cultivation of poppy had dwindled to 2,686 acres in the year of revision. The loss caused to the cultivators and thereby indirectly to the State has been enormous, but both the Government of India and the State are to be congratulated on taking a step which in the long run is likely to conduce to physical regeneration of the people.

The irrigation rates as originally fixed were really the opium rates and they were first reduced in the summary settlement which was made after the famine of 1899-1900 in order to afford some relief to the tenants in the period preceding the regular settlement. In the regular settlement carried out by Mr Hoare, a further reduction was made in the rates in view of proposed diminution of the opium area. The rates as they stood after the two reductions pressed hard still and in the present settlement they have been so brought down as to be payable without the least hardship by an average tenant. Thus the State has done its best to discharge its duty by the cultivator.

51 While the irrigated area has gone down by about 33% the irrigation sources have gone up by 20%. This creates an apparently anomalous position needing explanation. To make this clearer I give below in the order of districts the actual numbers of irrigation sources —

District	LAST SETTLEMENT						YEAR OF REVISION					
	Canals	Kachha wells	Half bore wells	Other wells	Other sources	Total	Canals	Kachha wells	Half bore wells	Other wells	Other sources	Total
Indo	57	41	146	56	156	2,002	52	1,277	247	67	177	3,229
Malajpur	57	89	131	780	35	2,016	84	81	741	61	8	2,686
Simrat	1,547	7,142	62	140	4	2,149	2,713	2,210	720	26	3	5,653
Nemawar	147	271	—	36	—	45	150	18	5	—	380	380
Pimpri-Chandrapur	2,638	7,030	1,169	112	24	4,757	7,357	4,173	2,017	1,000	28	10,791
Total	582	10,452	1,311	1,610	215	14,160	7,752	10,424	2,783	2,074	218	23,474

A look at the table is enough to bring out to the conclusion that except Nemawar all other districts show a great increase in the number of irrigation sources. In Nemawar district their number 459 was comparatively much smaller at the last settlement and it is even smaller now, being only 380. The decrease is under kachha wells which without periodical repairs cannot stand long. Owing to rocky substratum even a kachha well costs from Rs 100 to Rs 300 so that it is not cheap to construct even such wells in Holkar State.

The total number of irrigation sources of all kinds has risen from 19,499 to 23,474. But this number is still much less than what it was before the great drought of 1899-1901. The number then was 31,351 but it is sad to note that water level in the wells had sunk down so low on account of the drought that many altogether dried up and many others were rendered useless, while a number are still deficient in water supply. There was a general complaint of low water level in the wells and some of those now recorded as serviceable are such as have very low levels to their credit. This is one of the reasons which accounts for the disparity between the number of irrigation sources and the irrigated area.

Another reason is that owing to stoppage of poppy cultivation beyond a prescribed limit a number of wells which were meant for that cultivation have lost their utility and, though in a serviceable condition, are lying unused and uncared for.

The third reason is the increasing tendency to grow cotton which, while costing comparatively less labour than an irrigated crop, brings in a decent income.

That people are coming to realize the importance of irrigation is evident by the fact that there has been a substantial addition to the means of irrigation but there were handicaps which, to some extent, served as a restraint if not as a discouragement, for more extensive irrigation. The system was to charge wet rates as soon as a new irrigation project was

started and the result was that it could seldom take a permanent footing. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar have accepted my proposal to abolish this system and new irrigation will now continue to pay dry rates till the next settlement. This concession has been received with universal satisfaction and will, it is hoped, go a great way to encourage irrigation.

52 The irrigation sources also need more attention from the authorities than has been paid to them hitherto. Hundreds of wells and orhis (platforms for drawing up water from pools) are not yet too damaged and can be brought into working order at a small cost each. I regret that the time at the disposal of the Settlement Department was not enough to make a fuller enquiry about such wells and orhis but means can, I believe, be devised to make the required inquiry. The Land Records staff may be charged to do it under the supervision of local revenue officers. A preliminary list containing the following particulars had better be prepared for each village —

1	2	3	4	5	6
Khasra number of well or orhi	Whether pucca, half pucca or kacha	Nature, with percentage and cost of owner	Nature of repairs required to bring the well or orhi into working order	Minimum cost required	Whether the owner is willing to do the repairs at his own cost or in the alternative to apply for taccavi advance for the whole or a portion of the cost

This list can serve as a working basis and will enable His Highness's Government to prepare an yearly programme for issuing taccavi loans. The business should not, however, end here but steps should also be taken to see that the money is spent properly and on the particular object in view.

53 Altogether there are 239 tanks in the State out of which 48 are not and the rest are in working order. Irrigation from a tank is less expensive and easier and it also keeps up the springs which feed wells in the locality. Of all the irrigation sources tanks are, therefore, the most important. Instances are not wanting of wells ceasing to supply sufficient water in places where tanks could not retain water due to neglect of repair. A tank, thus, serves a double purpose. It is no idle coincidence, as it may appear at first sight, that all the tanks are state-owned. The truth is that, being the very important things that they are and big ones too, they involve heavy repairing expenses which are far beyond the capacity of an individual tenant to meet. A tank cannot last very long without periodical repairs like any other thing of constant use and because the expenses are beyond individual capacity to pay the duty of their periodical repairs rests on the State. Scant attention to their proper upkeep has been paid in the near past unfortunately, and a fairly large number of tanks are in a bad state. Tenants have, however, been systematically paying wet rates for the land which these tanks once irrigated but which they have ceased to do on account of their hopeless condition. This system appeared to work harshly on the cultivators and His Highness's Government having readily fallen in with my view have adopted the following formula for future guidance —

If during the currency of the settlement a tank is broken and consequently ceases to irrigate, the rent of the land commanded by that tank should be returned to that of the Ganna standard. In the same way if a new tank is constructed or a broken tank is repaired the land coming under irrigation therefrom should pay the 3 extra per cent in the year in which it is actually irrigated. Ganna standard raises the dry rate up to 10% according to the nature of the soil.

Appendix No. XI contains village by village a list of irrigation tanks which are in working order at present.

In all cases of tanks also vigorous action seems to be called for. But this is a business which should be the concern of the Public Works Department to deal with—at least in so far as the upkeep of tanks is concerned. It is to be feared that the Revenue Department has not quite done its best in this direction, in fact with little effort it will not be impossible for them to arrive at a much better achievement. In the United Provinces irrigation works are conducted entirely and with great success by the Public Works Department.

34. The area actually irrigated in the year of revision of records was much less than is ordinarily irrigated. In that year, in particular, timely winter rainfall had rendered irrigation unnecessary in places and other causes also, noticed above, have been at work. Besides there was a reluctance though not a general one, to limit irrigation to the minimum area possible in view of the settlement operations. The following striking examples will bear out the above conclusions—

1) In pargana Pachwadi the area irrigated in the year of revision was 135 acres only whereas in the preceding year it was 1,024 acres.

2) In Pargana Jirpur the area irrigated in the year of revision was 2,870 acres whereas the average of preceding 5 years was 4,317 acres.

3) In pargana Nisarpur the area irrigated in the year of revision was 1,458 acres whereas the average for the preceding 5 years was 3,321 acres.

Looking, therefore, at the vagaries of the tenants and the seasons the irrigated area as returned in the year of revision was considered to be a fair criterion for assessment purposes and elaborate inquiries were made to work out normal irrigable areas i.e. those which were actually irrigated in a number of years in the near past where irrigation facilities are in fact. The areas thus deduced are compared with those of last settlement and of the year of revision in the following table—

District	Taluk	Village	Normal irrigable area in acres	Area irrigated in the year of revision	Area irrigated in the year of last settlement
Bombay	—	—	—	4,100	12,700
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	5,100	7,400
United Provinces	—	—	—	7,400	22,000
Nagpur	—	—	—	1,100	1,500
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	17,200	6,400
Total	—	—	—	37,800	63,500

Compared with the area actually irrigated in the year of revision the assumed irrigable area looks very high on paper but it is not so. About two lac pattas embodying full details of area and revenue were distributed to tenants and only 175 objections on the ground of excessive allotment of irrigated areas were filed. The proportion of increase in irrigable area is not much in excess of that in cultivated area, being 37% and 28% respectively, if the addition to the number of irrigation sources be taken into account.

It may here be mentioned in passing that a well with one water-discharge platform (Thala) can ordinarily irrigate between 3 and 4 acres of land. A tank can irrigate much more. The average for the State of all irrigation sources combined comes to 2.9 acres only.

A map is attached showing the proportion of irrigable area in each pargana.





By far the highest proportion is in pargana Nandwar which depends almost entirely on irrigation, dry cultivation in it being of little value. Below the plateau, Maheshwar and Inapur have got some wet cultivation, the proportion being 7 and 5 respectively. On the plateau Petlawad and Rampura have 12% each and Mhow follows closely with 11%. District Nandwar and parganas Sawer, Blukangaon and Sendliwa are the last having only 1% each.

55 The system of irrigation in the state is as follows —

*From tank*—through sluices in the embankment, the water being led by means of channels. When the water in the tank gets too low to flow out for irrigation purposes, water-lifts are employed.

*From wells or orhis*—water is drawn up in a Chauras (a huge leather bag) by a pair of bullocks walking backwards and forwards on an incline made for the purpose. The system of making the bullocks go up backwards on their hind legs is troublesome. In the United Provinces the process is different and better, the bullocks on reaching down the incline having to go round to come back to the top of the incline instead of moving backwards on hind legs.

56 There is a variety of soils in the State. The hilly nature of the country is responsible for this. The rocky substratum exercises a great influence. In the same way hills and stony ridges on the surface are disturbing factors. Rivers, streams and nullahs which abound produce their own peculiar effects. The nature of the soil varies according to its depth to the rock below. The more the depth the greater the power of retention of moisture and consequent greater fertility. On the surface rocks cause undulations and produce shallow and hard soils as well as fertile valleys. Near the rivers and nullahs alluvial deposits and percolated moisture fertilize the soil. On either banks of the Narbada, in particular, alluvial tracts of great fertility extend for miles together in parganas Burwalm, Maheshwar, Kasrawad, Segoun and Nasarpur. Near the banks of the Kunda and the Veda also rich soil is found and these include parganas Kaugou and Blukangaon. In view of such varying circumstances the classification of soil on a uniform system was out of the question. While depth is the best determining factor in hilly areas the intrinsic quality of the soil alone counts in big level tracts. The classification of soil was, therefore, not an easy task. In Ryotwari estates, in which each holding is dealt with separately, exact classification is a necessity as on that alone depends entirely the just and equitable adjustment of the revenue of the holding. Therefore, in the last settlement, which was the first regular settlement of the State, Mr Hoare, the then Settlement Officer, had, after anxious enquiries, planned out an elaborate system of soil classification. The same system was followed in this settlement and it has proved satisfactory. In the last settlement only the cultivated area was fully classified, the rest, i.e., the uncultivated part of the holding being roughly divided into 3 classes, viz.,

- (1) Uptan or Bahi,
- (2) Madhyam or Ranka, and
- (3) Kausht or Hulka.

In the present action of the land agents, however, the entire holdings were treated full and complete satisfaction and the satisfaction of fields which were under cultivation at the time was not touched unless absolutely wrong the remainder of the property was received in full detail.

residence. Holke's sister and her family were living with her in a  
class of room and where their boundaries had been very much restricted.  
In addition they were held under such a small and poor.

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- 1) Kahl.
- 2) Kahl.
- 3) Kahl.

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34	5	100	100	100	100
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36	7	100	100	100	100
37	8	100	100	100	100
38	9	100	100	100	100
39	10	100	100	100	100
40	11	100	100	100	100
41	12	100	100	100	100
42	13	100	100	100	100
43	14	100	100	100	100
44	15	100	100	100	100
45	16	100	100	100	100
46	17	100	100	100	100
47	18	100	100	100	100
48	19	100	100	100	100
49	20	100	100	100	100
50	21	100	100	100	100
51	22	100	100	100	100
52	23	100	100	100	100
53	24	100	100	100	100
54	25	100	100	100	100
55	26	100	100	100	100
56	27	100	100	100	100
57	28	100	100	100	100
58	29	100	100	100	100
59	30	100	100	100	100
60	31	100	100	100	100
61	32	100	100	100	100
62	33	100	100	100	100
63	34	100	100	100	100
64	35	100	100	100	100
65	36	100	100	100	100
66	37	100	100	100	100
67	38	100	100	100	100
68	39	100	100	100	100
69	40	100	100	100	100
70	41	100	100	100	100
71	42	100	100	100	100
72	43	100	100	100	100
73	44	100	100	100	100
74	45	100	100	100	100
75	46	100	100	100	100
76	47	100	100	100	100
77	48	100	100	100	100
78	49	100	100	100	100
79	50	100	100	100	100
80	51	100	100	100	100
81	52	100	100	100	100
82	53	100	100	100	100
83	54	100	100	100	100
84	55	100	100	100	100
85	56	100	100	100	100
86	57	100	100	100	100
87	58	100	100	100	100
88	59	100	100	100	100
89	60	100	100	100	100
90	61	100	100	100	100
91	62	100	100	100	100
92	63	100	100	100	100
93	64	100	100	100	100
94	65	100	100	100	100
95	66	100	100	100	100
96	67	100	100	100	100
97	68	100	100	100	100
98	69	100	100	100	100
99	70	100	100	100	100
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- 10)  $T$  is a linear transformation from  $V$  to  $V$  such that  $T^2 = 0$ .

*District Azamgarh*

Pisala } Soil having a large admixture of sand and requiring rest  
 Chausala } from tillage from 3 to 4 years

*District Nirmar*

Pilota—Yellow soil found generally in the vicinity of rivers and having a good proportion of sand

*Pargana Atampur*

Padma—Almost the same as Pilota

Moti Dhang }  
 Bichli Dhang } Loamy soil washed out or eroded by drainage  
 Path Dhang }

There were some additional classes also, *viz*,

Salgatta or rice land

Talakh or Tir, land in the bed of a tank or a river or an alluvial deposit by the side of a river

Adan or irrigated land

Except Kharchi, Halki and the three Dhangs all other classes were subdivided

To ascertain the depth, holes were dug up by tenants in their fields. The soil changes so frequently, especially in district Nirmar, that more than one hole was often required to be dug in one single field. Hole digging is a tedious process and the tenants now look upon it with disfavour. Now as most of the area has been soil-classed it will not, it is hoped, be necessary in future settlements to insist on the digging of holes.

55 The following table gives the proportion of each class of soil in the State

Soil	Proportion
Adan IA	0.27
Adan I	1.23
Adan II	0.79
Adan III	0.21
Salgatta I	0.05
Salgatta II	0.08
Talakh I & Tir I	0.04
Talakh II & Tir II	0.01
Pilota I	0.23
Pilota II	0.24
Pilota III	0.05
Chausala I	0.25
Chausala II	0.61
Pisala	0.26

Soil	Proportion
Padua I	0.11
Padua II	0.07
Moti Dhan.	0.07
Dichli Dhan.	0.08
Lathi Dhan.	0.04
Kali I A	14.40
Kali I	31.34
Kali II	17.34
Kali III	10.25
Khard	12.37
Halki	5.7
Kharal	0.24
Total	100

Leaving out the sub-divisions the proportion of main classes is.—

Soil	Proportion
Admi	2.3
Salgatta	0.16
Talakh and Lih	0.0
Lulo and Lado	6.70
Chaurala and Tilala	1.12
Dhang	0.1
Kali	72.86
Khard	12.4
Halk	5.7
Kharal	0.4
Total	100

The prevailing soil is Kali being about three-fourths of the whole and of this about two-thirds is of superior type which is capable of growing wheat without irrigation. Kali is a soil which transcends almost all other soils in richness and with it as the chief soil Holkar State takes a high position in Central India and Rajputana.

The following percentages will give a general idea of the extent of superior and inferior types of the soil —

Very superior	16.26
Superior	31.3
Average	18.46
Inferior	22.15
Very inferior	10.11
Total	100

The proportion of superior soils including irrigable lands is quite good being about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole and that of the worst soils only  $\frac{1}{10}$ th. The latter consist of lands which not only grow light crops, such as millets, but are much less dependable. Those of Chansala and Tisala kinds require rest for several years together while others give way under the least unfavourable circumstances. The average and inferior soils grow cotton, especially in district Nimai, as well as Junai and with a fair outcome. The following table will show the extent of each class of soil in the districts.

Soil	PROPORTION IN DISTRICT					Total
	Indore	Mahd- pur	Nimai	Nema- war	Rampura- Bhanpura	
Adan I A	61.42	10.36	9.05	0.22	18.75	100
Adan I	1.74	12.55	37.50	3.13	31.08	100
Adan II	10.29	1.16	36.01	2.91	41.63	100
Adan III	6.46	4.51	16.59	1.71	20.73	100
Sulgatta I	3.16	1.81	77.57	1.67	7.06	100
Sulgatta II	0.11	1.20	83.11	7.20	4.94	100
Talakh I	6.85	7.83	65.12	10.77	9.43	100
Talakh II	0.19	20.29	36.47	4.71	32.94	100
Tilota I			98.11	1.66		100
Tilota II			99.91	0.07		100
Tilota III			99.15	0.55		100
Chansala I				100		100
Chansala II				100		100
Tisala				100		100
Ladua I		100				100
Ladua II		100				100
Moti Dhang		100				100
Bichh Dhang		100				100
Path Dhang		100				100
Tir I		100				100
Tir II		100				100
Kali I A	74.04	1.75	11.65	3.91	4.12	100
Kali I	11.88	21.70	11.91	17.75	22.74	100
Kali II	5.74	17.91	48.09	10.03	16.23	100
Kali III	7.43	13.64	49.23	11.08	18.62	100
Kharali	1.62	5.47	71.08	6.78	9.05	100
Holki	6.19	5.63	78.78	2.76	5.93	100
Kharab	11.48	5.41	1.77	1.23	22.90	100

Taking the important soils, Rampura-Bhanpura district has the highest proportion of Adan or irrigable area and Nema-war the least. Compared with other Malwa districts Nimai is slightly better off. Rampura-Bhanpura is the only district where opium cultivation is allowed and this is the reason why it is much ahead of all other districts in the matter of irrigation.

Of the highest dry class i.e., Kali I A, Indore district has three times as much as all other districts put together. This is a class which grows rich

crops and seldom fails. In Malwa Kahi I A is much deeper than it is anywhere below the plateau. Kahi I is the next superior dry class and its total area is a little more than double of Kahi I A. Its proportion is the highest in district Mahidpur with Nemawai and Rampura-Bhanpura as easy second and third respectively, Nimar standing last.

Kahi II and III together occupy a total area of 7,86,000 acres in round figures and of this about half lies in district Nimar alone. In the same district Khardi and Halki together cover about 4 lac acres as compared with about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lacs found in the rest of the State.

The following statement shows which district has which kind of soil most and which least.

	Highest percentage	Lowest percentage
<b>DISTRICT INDORE</b>		
Kahi I A	7.00	
Halki		7.08
<b>DISTRICT MAHIDPUR</b>		
Kahi I	21.11	
Halki		3.24
<b>DISTRICT NIMAR</b>		
Khardi	20.04	
Kahi I A		4.21
<b>DISTRICT NEMAWAI</b>		
Kahi I	48.88	
Halki		2.10
<b>DISTRICT RAMPURA-BHANPURA</b>		
Kahi I	46.21	
Halki		3.38

It is clear that Indore is the richest district as regards soils. Far below it are Mahidpur, Nemawai and Rampura-Bhanpura which stand almost on an equal footing. Nimar is the only district which falls much below the standard having comparatively a much smaller percentage of superior soils. This is due to the very hilly and undulating nature of the country. The percentage of chief dry soils in it is —

Kahi I A and I	20.10
Kahi II	21.67
Kahi III	12.94
Khardi	20.04
Halki	16.61

No other district presents such an almost even distribution of the various dry soils nor does any share such a large proportion of shallow and inferior classes. In spite of this natural handicap, Nimar has not only not lagged behind any district in the race for progress but has outrun all. The soils of this district are most suited for cotton cultivation and making full use of this natural advantage it derives even more benefit from its soil than other districts with all the superiority of their soils do.

A map is appended showing the soils which preponderate in the parganas.







It will appear that a much greater part of the State is a country of Kahi soil. In entire Malwa Jirapur alone of all the parganas claims a considerable area of other soils also. In non-Malwa districts too Kahi soil prevails, and it is only in parganas Segun, Sendhwa and Nisarpur of district Nimar that it is not so prominent.

Appendix No. XII gives the occupied area of each class of soil for each district.

59 Almost all the crops grown in other parts of India can be found in Holkar State but their extent depends (1) on the nature and fertility of the soil, (2) on the inclination of the cultivators towards particular crops and the amount of labour and capital which they can put in and (3) on local needs. The general body of cultivators move slowly and being tied down by traditions and superstitions are averse to innovations. They are also easy-going and are content with what they can get without recourse to intensive cultivation. These are some of the reasons why cultivation in Holkar State is not so superior as its soils would admit of. Except in district Nimar the predominating soil is of the black cotton variety which, if properly cultivated, can yield better stuff with much greater outturn but this is not the case at present. That soil is most suited for Rabi crops but, barring district Indore, which contains a very high proportion of exceptionally rich soil, the percentage of Kharif crops far exceeds that of Rabi in all the other districts. The percentages of Rabi and Kharif are —

District	Percentage of Kharif crops	Percentage of Rabi crops
Indore	19	61
Mahidpur	73	27
Nimar	35	65
Nemawar	63	37
Bampura-Bhanupura	77	23
Average for the State	70	30

While Nimar cannot grow much more Rabi than it does at present other districts certainly can. Taking the State as a whole, we find that fully three fourths of the cropped area grows Kharif. This is a high proportion and but for the fact that cotton, which is a valuable Kharif crop, occupies 34% of the total cropped area, the State would deserve to be brought down to a lower level. After all Kharif depends entirely on rainfall while Rabi to that extent does not. Rabi requires more labour and more capital but gives a sure return. At present, however, owing to insufficient supply of water there is not much prospect of a substantial increase in wet Rabi crops and, as suggested elsewhere, sustained efforts will be needed to induce the tenants to so enhance the usefulness of parts of their holdings as to make them drought proof.

60 The subjoined table gives the percentage of each crop for the last and the present settlements.

Particulars	Debit					Credit					Balance	Total
	Wages	Repairs	Materials	Light & Fuel	Other	Other	Materials	Light & Fuel	Other	Other		
1st Settlement	1,88	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,13	0,28	2,81	1,88	1,00	1,00	1,88	11,80
Year of Revision	10,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,13	0,28	2,81	1,88	1,00	1,00	1,88	11,80
Balance at the close—	—0,00	—1,17	—0,17	—0,17	—0,01	—0,17	—0,78	—0,55	—1,17	—0,17	—1,17	—1,17

The cropped area has risen by 4,17,556 acres or 26% while increase in the Rabi area is 92,266 acres or 22%. Although there is a slight falling off in the proportion of Rabi to cropped area yet the increase in the Rabi area is not discouraging. The special feature of the crop statement is that cotton has undergone a violent variation since the last settlement the proportion to cropped area which then was 18.07 being now 34.19. This crop alone has absorbed all the loss which other kharif crops have sustained. Even Juar, which is the staple food crop of the villagers and which on that account is called *Juar Mata* (mother), has lost heavily. The addition of a reverential title to this cereal has a significance of its own. Juar was probably almost the only food crop produced in former days and possibly that is why it is called 'mother' the giver of all life, the nourisher. Even today the area under it does not fall much short of all other food crops combined.

Area under Juar	5,07,712 acres.
Area under other food crops excluding pulses	6,05,210 acres
Difference	97,468 acres or 19%

The crops may be classified as under —

Particular	Food crop	Oil seed	Cotton	Others	Other crops
At last settlement	10,62,116	1,31,181	2,87,004	23,835	81,887
Year of Revision	11,67,000	7,741	6,87,111	2,686	81,907
Increase	1,04,884		1,99,307		20
Decrease		8,448		21,149	

Food crops exceed all others combined by 37% but at the last settlement the excess was cent per cent. While the increase in food crops since the last settlement has been 9% only that in population and agricultural cattle is 29% and 30% respectively. It can reasonably be inferred that at these rates the quantity of food grains produced in the State may in future, if the tendency to grow more non-food crops increases or continues, fall short of its requirements. With the free trade system prevalent in British India this should not cause any anxiety but it is more desirable to be self-contained and self-supporting.

61. What the percentage of increase or decrease since the last settlement under each specified crop is will appear from the following statement —

Crop	INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	Amount	Percentage
RAJH CROPS		
Wheat	+55,632	+11.7
Gram	+12,384	+72.5
Fin. oil	-1,812	+66.17
Poppy	-1,141	-58.73
Mughl Til	-2,247	-44.01
Barley	-958	+41.04
RAJH CROPS		
Juar	-1,147	-9.22
Cotton	+1,99,278	+13.7
Tilhi	-72,011	-68.42
Maize	-4,800	-6.38
Bayra	+1,371	+4.4
Rice	+7,454	+67.48
Urid, Mung	-4,200	-48.15
Arhar	-11,030	-23.10
Sugar cane	-1,100	-70.22
Double cropped	-19,529	-44.40

The highest increase is under cotton because it is the favourite crop and the greatest decrease under poppy which seems doomed. Cotton has beaten down even Juar and poppy is now restricted to 3,499 acres as against 23,835 acres at the last settlement. Poppy cultivation is now allowed only in the three parganas named below to the extent noted against each —

Garoth = 1,136 acres

Rampura = 462 „

Munsa = 1,901 „

Total = 3,499 acres

This area is 15% of that which was under poppy at the last settlement and only 1.95% of the total cropped area of the three parganas concerned. Still it relieves the tenants of a good share of the revenue demand payable by them as the figures below will show —

Pargana	Area in acres	Value of opium produced in the area allowed	Percentage of value of opium to revenue demand
Garoth	1,136	8,250	31.70
Rampura	462	34,650	35.04
Munsa	1,901	1,42,575	56.64
Total	3,499	2,65,475	42.37

There is no prospect of resuscitation of opium cultivation in Holkar State and looking at the case from the moral point of view the financial

loss caused will be amply compensated for by the wholesome effects of abstinence and temperance. In the year of revision only 2,686 acres of poppy crop were returned. The reason of difference is that in that year opium settlements were delayed on account of settlement operations the Patwari staff not being available for that purpose.

Of the total area of 6,87,141 acres under cotton 57.80% occurs in district Nimar alone the remainder being distributed as under —

Indore	= 7.84%
Mahidpur	= 12.72%
Nemawar	= 10.65%
Rampura-Bhanpura	= 10.99%

The cotton produced in Holkar State is finer than that produced in Northern India, and fetches a higher price being classed under 'Oomra Variety'. The soil of the State is very well suited for the growth of cotton and the cultivators are making a full use of it so much so that other crops are being left in the back ground. The following figures will be found interesting —

District	Area under cotton in the year of revision	Percentage of cotton area to total cropped area	Percentage of increase in cotton area since last settlement
Indore	1,839	13.40	+159.47
Mahidpur	87,368	11.90	+112.68
Nimar	1,97,18	47.58	+174.17
Nemawar	1,1,210	10.17	+100.46
Rampura-Bhanpura	77,511	23.67	+276.52

It will be apparent from the above that increase since the last settlement has been enormous in all districts and in Nimar the proportion of area under cotton to cropped area is very high.

The next important crop is Juar which, as stated above, is the general food crop in villages. The table below will show how this crop has fared in the various districts after the last settlement.

District	Area under Juar in the year of revision	Percentage of Juar area to total cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease in Juar area since last settlement
Indore	18	18.90	-7.33
Mahidpur	98,451	15.9	+13.02
Nimar	1,72,28	20.64	+4.87
Nemawar	27,121	10.27	-44.46
Rampura-Bhanpura	1,73,171	41.73	+8.05

Juar is losing ground in competition with cotton. Nemawar has actually lost heavily. Indore too has lost but unlike Nemawar it has gained

substantially in other important crops also besides cotton. In other districts there is an increase but it is not commensurate with the increase in the cultivated area. Taking the State as a whole the cultivation of Juar has remained stationary although the cultivated area has gone up by 28%. Such a result is not at all surprising as it is the symptom of a desire to march with the times. The chances are that with the spread of civilizing influences Juar, as a food crop, may be replaced particularly in Malwa, by more palatable grains such as wheat, or more paying stuffs such as cotton, particularly in Nimn. This process has already commenced as will appear from the fact that in 20 years while the area under Juar has not expanded at all that under superior food crops, viz., wheat, gram, rice and sugar cane has risen by 30% and under cotton by 139%.

In the year of revision wheat occupied 3,40,398 acres as against 2,84,760 acres at last settlement. The increase occurred in Malwa while there was a decrease below the plateau. The following figures are given districtwise —

District	Area of wheat in the year of revision	Percentage of wheat area to cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease since last settlement
Indore	1,9,281	48.09	+44.71
Mahidpur	10,796	11.90	+22.75
Nimar	24,317	2.92	-34.95
Nemawar	48,503	26.84	-17.11
Rampura-Bhanupura	11,111	10.47	+15.52

Thus we find that Malwa and particularly Indore district is the seat of wheat cultivation. The wheat area in the latter alone exceeds by about 46,000 acres that of all other districts combined. Amongst the parganas of Indore district Depalpur is the one producing the greatest quantity and the best quality. In fact the wheat of that pargana alone goes by the name of Malwa wheat and fetches a slightly better price. Nimn's contribution towards wheat cultivation is comparatively very small. In that district wheat seldom grows without irrigation and while water level in irrigation wells has sunk low almost all energy there is concentrated on cotton for which the soil is very congenial. Nemawar has lost it along the line except in cotton. The different parganas of Indore district are compared in the following table with regard to their production of wheat —

Pargana	Area under wheat	Percentage of wheat area to cropped area	Percentage of increase or decrease in wheat area since last settlement
Indore	41,569	51.13	+79.43
Depalpur	84,045	59.80	+26.78
Nawar	47,722	19.00	+58.48
Mhow	11,796	27.0	+46.11
Petlawad	23	0.15	-98.17

The chief product of parganas Indore, Depalpur and Sawer is wheat, and Depalpur, by reason of its having the largest proportion of first class wheat-growing soil, takes a more prominent place amongst them. Leaving Petlawad, which does not count at all, all other parganas have considerably increased their production of wheat which finds a ready and eager market in Indore city.

Of the other crops the following are more or less important —

Gram	..	= 1,00,801 acres
Bajra	..	= 75,998 „
Oil Seeds (Linseed, Maghi Til and Tilhi)	..	= 77,741 „
Maize	.	= 71,185 „

Gram is sown in all districts but comparatively more in Malwa than in Nimar and Nemawar. In Alampur Pargana of Bundelkhand gram is the chief crop. Bajra is allied to Juar and is almost entirely confined to Nimar district. Of the oil seeds linseed and tilhi occupy almost equal areas, the former more extensively in Indore district and the latter in Nimar. Maize grows on Gorma or manured soil. Bhils, Bhilalas and Barelas are very fond of it and the land around their isolated huts are generally utilized for the production of this grain. Such lands receive manure in the ordinary course from the inhabitants of the huts as well as from the cattle kept by them. The largest area under this crop occurred in pargana Sendhwa (of Barelas), parganas Seggon and Nisarpur (of Bhilalas) and pargana Petlawad (of Bhils).

Appendix No XIII embodies according to parganas and districts the area under each crop at last settlement and in the year of revision.

A map is also attached showing the predominating crop of each pargana.





62. Taking a retrospect, one finds that, as at present circumstanced, the staple crops of the State are cotton, Juar and wheat. The centre of cotton cultivation is Narmar district but its sphere is extending by leaps and bounds and today it is the most extensive and popular crop in the State. Juar which is the staple food crop of the rural population is the next extensive crop. With the spread of civilizing forces it is likely to recede in the background, and where humanly possible, is likely to be replaced, as a food crop, by cereals of superior quality and taste. Wheat also commands a large area and as the soil of the State, Narmar district excepted, is very suitable for its growth it has a great scope for further extension.

The following table which gives, at the lowest estimate, the value of the various agricultural products of the land will be found interesting.

Crop	Area in acres	Produce per acre	Total produce	Price per maund	Total value of the total produce
		Mds. strs.		Rs. a p.	Rs.
Cotton	6,87,141	4 0	27,48,84	9 0 0	2,47,37,076
Juar and Bajra ..	5,67,410	2½ 0	70,08,000	3 8 0	1,12,71,220
Olseeds ..	7,741	6 0	4,75,705	6 8 0	21,61,183
Wheat ..	5,40,518	4½ 0	17,31,711	4 8 0	68,07,060
Gram ..	1,50,801	5 0	7,04,025	4 0 0	20,16,080
Pice ..	17,576	1½ 0	74,446	6 0 0	4,46,688
Tuar (Athar) ..	35,000	4½ 0	1,61,073	7 8 0	6,66,760
Maize ..	71,195	5½ 0	3,01,318	3 0 0	11,74,554
Poppy ..	2,686	0 10	26,800	7 8 0 per acre	2,01,450
Other crops ..	27,610	4 0	3,08,440	4 0 0	18,93,760
Total	20,10,26		---		6,17,22,237

It will appear that the total land revenue of the State as now proposed and which amounts to Rs. 57,89,770 can be met from wheat alone. We shall return to this later in our chapter on assessment.

63. The Land Records Department was organised at the last Settlement by Mr H. J. Hore, the then Settlement Officer of the State. It consists of the following staff —

Director Land Records	..	..	...	1
Assistant Directors	..	.	.	2
Sadar Munsarims—(one for each district)			..	5
Munsarims—(one or more for each tahsil) ..			..	41
Patwaris	.	..	.	805

A set of Patwari rules was framed and schools were started at 5 centres, one in each district, for the instruction and training of Patwaris. These rules now need revision on account of changed conditions and I have no doubt that my locum tenens will be able to do it before he leaves the department.

The department has done some useful work but the net result has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. The object of the department was the maintenance of a correct and up-to-date system of land records. Efforts were, no doubt, made to attain this object, but owing to defects in the system of management and control they were not crowned with complete success, and the result was that the records were found to be lacking in thoroughness and accuracy. The system needs to be revised otherwise the revenue department will continue to face the same difficulties as it has been doing and the next Settlement Officer may not find his task any the easier. And here I should venture to make a suggestion for the consideration of his Highness's Government.

Land Records form the bulwark of revenue administration, it follows, therefore, that if the land records are in order the revenue administration is facilitated and simplified—otherwise, anomalies are bound to occur with possibly undesirable if not disastrous, consequences. At the same time unqualified collaboration on the part of the local revenue officers is a desideratum. But a revenue administration would be wanting in an essential ingredient without a proper and well organized system of land records, so the Land Records Department would be subject to a great handicap and could hardly thrive if deprived of the active and whole-hearted support of the local Revenue Officers. Both are interdependent. At present the Director has his hands much too full with details which had better with advantage be left to the local Revenue Authorities.

In the United Provinces of British India District Officers are entirely responsible for land records. They have full control over the Patwaris etc., and exercise direct and effective supervision over their work. This method has worked very successfully in ordinary circumstances and, as far as my knowledge goes, the Provinces can boast of a land record system gratifying to all concerned. In Holker State a system of dual control exists, and the District Officer, therefore, does not feel that responsibility which is so essential for good work. The result is that the work of Patwaris remains unsupervised and unchecked and consequently incomplete and unreliable. I came across cases in which Patwaris of long standing knew very little about the conditions of outlying villages in their own circles. Most of the vast number of cases, with which the Settlement Department had to deal, had cropped up merely on account of incomplete records. In fairness both to the people and the State, a re-adjustment of the system is called for which, it is believed, can be carried out without much additional expenditure.

64 In the course of settlement operations, the Settlement Department came in constant contact with the Revenue Department. Revenue System and Revenue Administration. In fact the two departments are closely connected with each other and the success or otherwise of a settlement does reflect on the course and policy of the revenue administration. It will not, therefore, be out of place to refer to revenue system and its administration and to suggest means and ways, if any, for an improvement to enhance general prosperity.

The revenue administration is under the direction of a Minister designated the 'Revenue Minister', who is also a member of State Cabinet or Council. Besides revenue khalsa and Jagir, he controls forest, land records-

and a few other minor departments. He has under him for revenue work Subhas (District Officer), one for each district, Ameens (Tahsildars), one for each Tahsil and Naib-Ameens (Naib Tahsildars), one for each Sub-Tahsil. This is the total strength of the superior Executive Staff of the Revenue Department. The Revenue Minister, in addition to his executive duties, has to attend Cabinet meetings for two days in a week and has also to hear appeals against the orders of Subhas in revenue cases.

The Subha is also the District Magistrate but he has not much hand in the criminal administration of the district. The Executive and Judicial duties are practically vested in separate functionaries—one under the Revenue Minister and the other under the High Court. The Subha is, however, the executive and revenue head of the district. Besides executive work, he disposes of original revenue cases and also tries appeals preferred against the orders of the Ameens.

The Ameen collects the land revenue and other State dues, executes orders of the higher authorities, discharges other executive functions with which he may be entrusted and decides mutation and other cases within his powers. He is the officer in charge of the local treasury, president of the municipality and acts as the sub-registrar for the registration of deeds and documents. The Land Records Sadar Munsarim owes allegiance to the Subha and the Munsarims and Patwaris to the Tahsildar but this subordination is anything but full and effective. The entire Land Records Staff is practically controlled from Sadar by the Director and neither the Subha nor the Tahsildar has time, nor do they feel an initiative for lack of responsibility, to take interest in the land records, which, as a necessary consequence, cannot and do not reach the desired level of accuracy and completeness, and due to this shortcoming the revenue administration loses a valuable ally.

65. The system of land revenue is Ryotwari whereby the actual cultivator of the soil engages direct with the State. Till the last settlement, and in pargana Bhukanganon till 1916, a body called "Jardars" held sway over the cultivators but happily that body exists no longer and there are now no intermediaries between the State and the tenants. The tenant has the right of occupancy in the land which he holds provided he pays the revenue assessed thereon by the Settlement Officer. That right is heritable but not transferable except with the previous sanction of the Subha. But mortgage is neither permitted nor recognised. Occupancy right can ordinarily be acquired on payment to the State of an amount adjudged by competition. Uncultivated occupied land called "Siwai" was formerly treated as non-occupancy, i.e., ejectable at will, because it paid only a nominal revenue. Value of land having now risen considerably and there being a demand for land in many parts of the State, a few years before the commencement of the settlement operations, the occupiers of such land were given the option of either paying full revenue for it or surrendering it. The former alternative was accepted by all without demur, and, in the present settlement, all occupied land has been put down in one and the same category without any distinction of Ash (occupancy) and Siwai (non-occupancy). The uncultivated land, however, bears now a slightly lower rate of revenue than that imposed on the cultivated portion of the holding in view of the less profitable use to which it is put by the tenants. But this concession does not in any way detract from the holder's

full right of occupancy in it. A similar restriction existed on "bila-ijazat" land, i.e., land occupied out of the State waste without permission. A lot of such area formed part of the holdings. As it paid full revenue and as the State had lost nothing by its occupation in that way, the restriction was removed and all such land has in this settlement been recorded as possessing full occupancy rights. This has given satisfaction to the tenants and has saved them from a lot of unnecessary worry.

The tenant does not only enjoy a good deal of fixity in his tenure as explained above, he at the same time has the option of surrendering a part of his holding provided that part covers one whole survey number. Thus a tenant in Holkar State is much better off than an occupancy tenant in the United Provinces. A detailed comparison of the rights and privileges may be found useful.

The United Provinces	Holkar State
(1) Heritable	(1) Heritable
(2) Absolutely not transferable	(2) Transferable by permission
(3) Rent liable to be enhanced during the currency of settlement	(3) Rent not liable to enhancement during the currency of Settlement
(4) Surrender of part of holding not permitted	(4) Surrender of part of holding permitted
(5) Partition of holding not allowed without the Zamindar's consent	(5) Consent of only the Co-shares is required
(6) Cannot plant trees without the consent of the Zamindar	(6) Can plant trees

There is no codified Revenue Law and the administration is carried on by means of stray circulars some of which are very old. More than a decade ago, Mr. W. H. Moreland, I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces, an expert in revenue matters, who came on deputation to Holkar State, had prepared a draft of Revenue Code for the State. But it has not yet passed into law.

66. The agency for the collection of land revenue is the Patel, each village has a Patel appointed more or less on elective principles by the Subha. The Patel of Holkar State combines in him the functions of lambar-dar and headman of the United Provinces and is generally a respectable and reliable person who exercises a great influence in the village and who plays an important part in its administration. The appointment, dismissal, duties and remuneration of the Patel are governed by a set of rules framed at the last settlement by Mr. H. J. Hoare. These rules now require to be recast in order to be more comprehensive and to suit altered conditions. In a majority of cases the Patel enjoys a favoured holding called 'khoti' on which he has to pay only half the amount of revenue payable on ordinary holdings. Under the above rules this concession was to terminate in the present settlement. This however, caused depression and discontent, but His Highness's Government rose equal to the occasion and, in consideration of the useful services rendered and being rendered by the Patel, have decided to extend the tenure till the next settlement, thirty years hence.

67. Succession in land is governed by circular No. 13 of 1908. That circular permits succession in one of the two following ways only —

(1) By inheritance

(2) By sale with the previous sanction of the Subha.

Inheritance has been held to exclude wills and gifts but includes adoption. Sale does not cover mortgage. Even exchanges between co-tenants were not allowed, but on a representation of the Settlement Department the circular was so amended as to recognise this form of transfer in order that consolidation of holdings might be encouraged. Mortgages take place in large numbers and are enforced by civil courts. This is an anomaly and should be removed one way or the other. A further restriction on sales is in the shape of payment to the State of at least two years' revenue payable on the land intended for sale. Although the circular does not say anything on the subject, these restrictions appear to have been imposed to prevent the passing of land to non-agriculturists. That object has not been gained and the only conditions precedent to the grant of sanction for sale have been the consent of the vendor and the payment of State Nazrana. So many actual sales had taken place without their having been given effect to in the village records that the Patwaris' papers were in a very chaotic condition and the Settlement Department had special rules enacted to legalise such sales. The Settlement Department had thus numerous sale cases to try and decide. Such a state of affairs was occasioned by the following causes :—

- (1) Neglect on the part of Patwaris to report sales
- (2) Apathy on the part of parties to the intending transaction to apply for sanction
- (3) Dilatory proceedings in the local Revenue Courts due partly to a defect in the system. Clear and unqualified consent of the vendor is insisted on at each stage of the proceedings, even though consideration money has been paid and possession delivered. This not infrequently, leads to much litigation, which could well be avoided, and even to blackmailing on the part of vendors. In clear cases of sale, possession and not consent should be the determining factor.

The tenant in Holkar State looks upon his holding as his landed property but at the same time he has an abiding faith in the Sovereignty of His Highness the Maharaja and is perfectly loyal. Judging from the privileges which he enjoys undisturbed and unworried, his notion as to his position is not entirely without foundation and everything which was done or attempted in this settlement had for its object the creation in the tenant of a greater sense of security of his possessions and of an increasing loyalty to the affectionate Sovereign whom he owed it.

68 The Ryotwari system entails much heavier duties and responsibilities on the administration than the zamindari, as in all matters the State has to deal direct with the tenants. Besides, there are subjects which in other places are hardly considered as the concern of the Revenue Department but which in Holkar State form part of Revenue Officers' duties. For all this the superior staff at present allowed is, I am afraid, not sufficient. The Subhar, even in a big district like Nimar, has no assistant. Even the Revenue Minister, till lately, had practically none to help him in the discharge of his heavy and multifarious duties. Suffice it to say that the Revenue Department needs fresh looking into for it is needless to refer here to the results that must necessarily follow an over-worked lot of officials in such an important branch of the administration.

## CHAPTER III

## Assessment

69 The unit of administration in the State is the pargana, called 'Mahal', and it was likewise adopted for the purpose of Assessment Circles—settlement operations including the assessment of land revenue. This was not the case at last settlement. The charge of an officer was then a single unit which in some cases embraced even a whole district. That arrangement was hardly convenient and in the matter of assessment it sometimes proved so unwieldy as to produce too general a result. In the present settlement although in some cases a single officer held charge of more than one pargana the pargana was invariably treated as a unit by itself.

The pargana is made up of villages ranging from 9 to 248, all of which do not and cannot possess a similarity of features, characteristics, soils, advantages and disadvantages. This is specially so in Holkar State where Nature has been lavish in Her dispensation of varieties. To ascertain, for the purpose of assessment of land revenue, the true value of a village, which is really the unit of assessment, it is necessary to compare it with neighbouring villages having similar or almost similar qualities and advantages. To gain this object a pargana, unless its constituent villages are not much dissimilar to one another, requires to be divided into groups, called assessment circles, of villages where conditions are almost the same. For each such group a set of soil rates, called circle standard rates, have to be framed which, when applied to each village, give its value. These rates form the basis of assessment of land revenue in the group concerned.

In parts of Holkar State, situated as they are, it is not possible to form exactly topographical circles and a good many of the assessment circles consist of scattered villages or scattered groups of villages. In forming circles, therefore, topography was not the aim but congruity between its parts was the only point for consideration. I do not claim, owing to the nature of the country which was to be dealt with, that all the villages allotted to a circle are such as to be in perfect harmony with one another but the maximum of similarity was insisted upon and the circles that were formed are, I believe, up to that standard. Based on these principles the total number of assessment circles in the State was as high as 131 as compared with 67 at the last settlement. I give below in order of parganas a comparative statement of the number of circles.

District	Pargana	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT CIRCLES	
		At last settlement	In the present settlement
Indore	Indore		5
" "	Mhow		0
" "	Sawar		6
" "	Dopalpur		5
" "	Ichhawad		4

District.	Pargana	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT CIRCLES	
		At last Settlement.	In the present settlement
Mahidpur	Mahidpur		8
"	Tarana	8	8
"	Alampur		1
"	Sunderal		1
Nimar	Khargono		5
"	Bhikangaon		3
"	Barwaha		5
"	Maheshwar	30	5
"	Kasrawad		6
"	Segaon		5
"	Sundhwa		3
"	Nearpur		4
Nemawar	Khatgaon		6
"	Kannod	6	7
"	Kantaphor		7
Rampura—Bhanpura	Rampura		5
"	Bhanpura		5
"	Garoth		6
"	Manasa	16	4
"	Sanel		2
"	Jirapur		1
"	Nandwal		2
Total		67	131

70 The test of the correct formation of a circle is the minimum of variation in the relative value of its constituent villages arrived at by the application to them of standard rates. This test was applied as far as possible but in Holkar State it was not and could not be the only test. The last regular settlement had followed the famine of 1899-1900 and as a result of its effects the standard rates had to be varied freely and considerably to suit the then particular condition of each village in spite of its intrinsic value. This created a gap between villages of the same natural value which will take time to fill up. In framing circles, therefore, this fact too had to be taken into account as otherwise the villages which at last settlement were treated very leniently in view of their depreciation would hardly fit in. Take for example the case of two villages standing on the same natural footing. One was depreciated at last settlement and the other not. The former was necessarily assessed at Rs 2 per acre and the other at Rs 4. If both were to be included in the same circle the degree of divergence between them as to their present rent-paying capacity would be very sharp and while one would escape with a light assessment the other would be pressed too hard. At the same time to treat them very differently would defeat the very object for which the circle is framed. In the present settlement some of the villages





In parganas Khaigone and Nisarapur there exist tracts which are richer in irrigation sources. As at last settlement these tracts have been classed as separate circles for this reason alone irrespective of other considerations.

In parganas Indore and Khategaon a few special circles were found necessary in order to be able to meet the situation caused by black buck and deer.

Some more special circles need mention. They are —

(1) The Nairbada circles consisting of villages situated in the region created by that river. This is a region of rich alluvial soil—perhaps the richest in the State—and extends into several parganas of district Nimar.

(2) The Chausala circles in district Nemawar to give special treatment to tracts of soils which require periodical rest, grow light crops and cannot be cultivated continuously.

(3) Of the depreciated circles of last settlement only one, and a very small one, has been retained in pargana Manasa of Rampura-Bhanpura district. The villages contained in the circle are still undeveloped.

Appendix No. XIV gives the names of all the assessment circles together with the number of villages in each one as well as the standard circle rates.

72. In Ryotwari estates there are hardly any exact data to form the basis of circle standard rates. In zamindari estates, wherever that tenure exists, the actual *rents* payable by tenants to zamindars provide a safe and reliable source from which the standard rates can be evolved. In Holkar State where the Ryotwari system prevails the *rent* paid by tenants is the *land revenue* itself and it is that rent which it is the business of the Settlement Officer to fix. As shown elsewhere standard circle rates are a necessary preliminary to judge the merits of a village and ultimately to lead to assessment of land revenue therein. The absence of such data makes the task of the Settlement Officer rather difficult and he has to look into various directions to find means and material for building up the standard rates. Anxious and careful inquiries were, therefore, made on the spot to ascertain whether the existing circle rates admitted of variation, and if so to what extent. No forecast of the probable increase or decrease in the land revenue was prepared before the settlement operations were started. One was prepared under the orders of the then Prime Minister when it was too late and although it gave some statistical idea of the pargana as a whole the conclusions then hurriedly arrived at could not, after minute local inspections, be completely adhered to. It became clear, however, that rates of Nimar district, in particular, were susceptible of substantial increase.

When making local inspections inquiries were made as to the capacity of each village in relation to the actual existing rates and tentative rates considered to be suitable were found out and noted. The two sets of rates, viz., the actual existing rates and the ascertained rates were collated and the circle averages of both were struck and compared. Prices of agricultural produce having risen the net increase therein calculated in the manner explained in this report in the chapter on Prices was then considered to see if any enhancement in the existing rates on the ground of increase in the

prices was possible. In doing so due regard was paid to the state of collections of the existing revenue demand, the condition of the tenantry and the general condition of the circle. Although, therefore, the increase in the prices after making all possible allowances was 18% the actual existing rates were enhanced to an appreciable extent in district Nimar and a few other parganas only. For reasons given elsewhere in this report Adan or irrigation rates were reduced in all Malwa parganas as well as in Alampur pargana. They were simply rounded off in Nemawar district and slightly raised in Nimar district. The dry rates, however, stand as below:—

Number of parganas in which dry rates have been reduced	...	...	1
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been slightly reduced	...	...	2
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been rounded off	...	...	6
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been enhanced	...	...	12
Number of parganas in which dry rates have been slightly enhanced	...	...	6
Total			27

It will appear that in 33% cases the actual existing dry rates have either been reduced or simply rounded off. In rounding off a rate the only change made was that pice were either omitted altogether or an anna was substituted for them. In 22% cases the dry rates have been enhanced to a slight extent and in the remaining 45% the enhancement in rates has been appreciable. The latter consist of the whole of district Nimar and a large part of district Indore. The following table gives their detail:—

District			Pargana	Percentage of enhancement of land revenue.
Nimar	..	..	1 Elargona	302
Do	..	..	2 Bhikunraon	254
Do	..	..	3 Katarwad	247
Do	..	..	4 Mohakhera	242
Do	..	..	5 Bham	235
Do	..	..	6 Sonbhwa	227
Do	..	..	7 Borwala	217
Do	..	..	8 Bhatpura	211
Indore	..	..	9 Indore	10
Do	..	..	10 Deopur	10
Do	..	..	11 Bawer	10
Do	..	..	12 Mohor	10

The parganas of district Nimar are an exception in the State and they have given a substantial increase in land revenue too. But in Indore district although dry rates have been raised the enhancement in land revenue is comparatively very small and in Mohor pargana it is almost nominal. The enhancements in land revenue as shown in the foregoing table are not wholly due to an increase in rates on the ground of the rise in prices but another cause also, which will be explained later on, has contributed in not an inconsiderable degree to bring about such results.

73 Appendix No XIV gives the standard rates for all the circles of the State. In actual assessment these rates have not been used in all cases or in their entirety but, where necessary, they were modified, within

25% either way, to suit individual cases. The following table will bear this out —

District	NUMBER OF VILLAGES ASSESSED AT				Total
	Unaltered standard rates	Enhanced standard rates	Reduced standard rates	Mixed rates	
Indore	224	104	129	105	661
Mahudpur	141	120	140	44	444
Nimar	108	258	408	250	1,104
Nimawar	118	1	101	100	362
Rampura-Bhanpura	254	174	285	74	786
Total	1,114	656	1,160	582	3,557*

\*4 villages have no holdings, are not

While, therefore, circle rates were the standard they had to be varied, as at last settlement, to avoid excessive enhancement or to meet the case of villages which are above or below the circle standard. In some cases even the limit of 25% had to be exceeded in anticipation of special sanction. Such cases are —

District	NUMBER OF VILLAGES ASSESSED AT	
	More than 25% above standard rates	More than 25% below standard rates
Indore		1
Mahudpur		
Nimar	6	37
Nimawar		
Rampura-Bhanpura	1	10
Total	7	48

From the above it will be abundantly clear that the circle standard rates err on the side of leniency rather than the other way. The general policy pursued in the present settlement, under the able guidance of Sir Reginald Glancy, Agent to the Governor General in Central India and Rai Bahadur S. M. Bajpa, Prime Minister to the Holkar Darbar, was a considerate one which vouchsafed a margin of profits to the cultivators such as could make them contented and happy, and contentment of the cultivators of the soil is a great asset for the well-being of the State and leads ultimately to a much more prosperous future. As a concrete example of the nature of the policy adopted I quote below the results of crop experiments carried out in fields of average quality in district Nimar which has given a far higher enhancement in land revenue than any other district of the State.

	Parana Khargone		Parana Segon	
	Yd.	1/2	Yd.	1/2
Yield of cotton per acre	4	1	4	2
Yield of Tur per acre	4	25	8	0
Average	4	10	6	1 1/2

The year of experiment was a lean one and the above averages may be considered as the minimum. These yields give a net income of Rs. 20-1-0 and Rs. 10-8-0 per acre for cotton and Juar respectively. Compared with these the highest and the lowest standard rates per acre in the two Parganas named above are —

	High est Rate	Low est Rate
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Larjuna Kharijiri	1 0 0	0 5 0
Pargana Sujan	3 4 0	0 6 0

The standard rates are on a sliding scale and, as will be seen from the above figures, leave a very full margin for the cultivators.

The profits of the cultivators have increased in more than one way since the last settlement. *First*—By rise in the prices of agricultural produce, and *Secondly*—By extension in the cultivation of better paying crops such as wheat and cotton. In respect of the more important crops *viz.*, cotton, Juar, Bajra, wheat, gram and maize, both combined, give an increase of about 133% in the gross profits of the cultivators. In view of this a higher increase in the standard rates would be justified but for reasons given above the rates have been kept low and, as will appear from the foregoing tables, were further lowered in actual assessment in a number of cases.

71. At last settlement three sets of rates were used or fixed for the assessment of land revenue—one for the cultivated part of the holding called “Ash”—one for the uncultivated part called “Siwan” and the third, called “Nawin abadi” or new cultivation rates, for the land which came into the tenants' occupation after the settlement. The rates in the first set were full. Those in the second were concession rates and the rates of the third set were about 25% less than those of the first. The total revenue fixed at last settlement amounted to Rs. 37,13,659 as per detail below —

	Rs.
On cultivated irrigable	5,69,956
Ditto dry	29,12,561
Total cultivated	35,02,520
On Uncultivated	2,11,139
Total	37,13,659

This amount of revenue went on swelling from year to year as more and more land was taken up at new cultivation rates until it reached the figure of Rs. 51,97,425 in the year of revision thus giving an increase of Rs. 14,83,766 or about 40% which accrued during the term of the last settlement. This item, being 3/4ths of that which the full cultivation rates would give, is short by about Rs. 3,71,000 and to an enhancement

to this extent the State was entitled as a matter of course, so that out of the total enhancement of Rs 5,92,345 roughly Rs 2,21,345 only are due to a rise in the rates. In other words out of the total enhancement of 11.4% the rates are virtually responsible for 4.3% only.

75. Assessment is a process for calculating the rental value of a village with a view to ascertain and fix the amount of revenue payable to the sovereign power for the use of land. It is the right of a sovereign, recognised from times immemorial, to share in the profits derived from land by its occupants and it is that share which it is the primary object of the settlement operations to determine. Assessment means the fixation of that share and is one of the most important and difficult items of the settlement operations. It is most important because it affects the pockets of the ryots as well as the coffers of the State. It is most difficult because it involves the consideration of many matters and a slight indiscretion may be attended with serious results to either party.

The Sovereign's share in the produce of land, as mentioned in Hindu Shastras, is 1/6th of the gross yield but in the present stage of evolution of the country this proportion is, perhaps, a bit too high and cannot be strictly adhered to in Holkar State where land revenue is paid directly by the cultivators.

76. The first stage in assessment after formation of circles and the selection of standard rates is to find out the rental-value of the villages. Taking the standard value (value arrived at by the application of circle standard rates) as the nucleus the considerations which weigh with the assessing officer are, broadly speaking, these :-

(a) whether the village comes up to the circle standard or not? If not, to what extent is it above or below it?

(b) the character and capacity of the soils,

(c) the caste, character and economic condition of the tenantry,

(d) the state of collections of the existing revenue demand and causes of outstanding arrears, if any,

(e) the development or otherwise since the last settlement,

(f) the character of the crops produced,

(g) the distance from the market,

(h) the means of communication,

(i) the paying capacity of the cultivators,

(j) any special advantage or disadvantage,

(k) avoidance of sudden and excessive enhancement.

These points formed the subject of inquiry by assessing officers in their village to village inspections and the standard rates had to be varied, where necessary, to admit of an assessment fair to both parties. A table is given in paragraph 73 to show the extent of variation of circle standard rates and it will appear from it that full consideration was given to the circumstances affecting the village in any way whatsoever.

77. The result of assessment is contained in the following table :—

District	Area	Population	Revenue	Increase	
				Rs.	%
Bihar	—	—	13,000	1,11,000	8.5
Bahar	—	—	1,000	2,000	2.0
Bihar	—	—	1,000	2,000	2.0
Bihar	—	—	1,000	2,000	2.0
Bihar-Bahar	—	—	1,000	2,000	2.0
Total	—	—	14,000	1,15,000	8.2

From the above one finds that the increase over the expiring demand is Rs 592,345 or 11.4% that is to say, since the last settlement a total addition of Rs 29,74,111 or 55.9% has been made to the State dues from agricultural land. This percentage may appear high but it is not really so when considered in comparison with the increase in the occupied and cultivated areas which amounts to 8,61,268 and 4,17,556 acres respectively. However the Settlement Department is responsible for only about 1/4th of the total addition.

In the ryotwari system excludes all intermediaries between the sovereign and the ryots. These intermediaries, whether they be zamindars or jagdars, appropriate a substantial portion of the income derived from land. In ryotwari estates that portion is shared both by the sovereign and the cultivators. Having experience of both the ryotwari and the zamindari systems and being myself a zamindar I am in a position to say that in the latter the tenant has to pay more than in the former and that even then the sovereign receives less in the latter than in the former. Another aspect of the ryotwari system is that while in zamindari estates the amount of revenue fixed for a village by the settlement officer remains unaltered till the next settlement except in cases of large alluvion or deluvion, in ryotwari estates that amount is changeable in any year with the increase or decrease of the occupied area. This aspect is responsible for 71.4% of the total increase in revenue since the last settlement.

As was to be expected the enhancement now made is by far the highest in district Nimer and the lowest in district Rumpura-Bhanpura. The next highest percentage is in district Narmada and the next lowest in district Mahulpur. Imphal district comes in between these two sets.

78. A more detailed examination of the result of assessment can be made from the paragraphwise figures given below :—

District	Area	Population	Revenue	Increase	
				Rs.	%
Bihar	—	—	1,000	2,000	2.0
Bahar	—	—	1,000	2,000	2.0
Bihar-Bahar	—	—	1,000	2,000	2.0

Pargana.	Attested expiring demand.	Revenue as now assessed	INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
			Amount	Percentage
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sawer	8,24,414	3,53,712	+29,298	+9 08
Potlawad	27,579	29,185	+1,606	+5 82
Mahidpur ..	4,59,460	4,87,919	+28,459	+6 19
Tarana	4,35,532	4,57,292	+21,760	+5 00
Sundersi .	25,641	26,611	+970	+3 78
Alampur	66,457	67,353	+896	+1 35
Khargono	1,87,601	2,44,168	+56,567	+30 15
Bhikangaon	2,03,626	2,55,302	+51,676	+25 38
Segaon	1,11,055	1,45,084	+34,029	+30 64
Sendhuwa	67,699	87,112	+19,413	+28 68
Nisarpur	1,15,924	1,47,276	+31,352	+27 05
Barwaha	1,67,431	2,13,729	+46,298	+27 65
Maheshwar	1,09,540	2,03,129	+93,589	+85 21
Kasrawad	1,88,374	2,34,851	+46,477	+24 67
Khategaon	2,44,695	2,73,510	+28 815	+11 82
Kannod	1,83,781	1,44,732	-39,049	-21 29
Kantaphor	1,34,975	1,46,895	+11,920	+8 86
Garoth .. ..	2,53,224	2,68,729	+15 505	+6 12
Rampura . . .	98,434	98,893	+459	+5 84
Bhanpura .. .	94,585	91,830	-2,755	-2 91
Jirapur . . .	2,35,004	2,46,987	+11,983	+5 10
Manasa . . .	2,67,375	2,51,730	-15,645	-5 85
Sunel . . . .	1,57,683	1,62,312	+4,629	+2 94
Nandwal . . .	11,936	12,884	+948	+7 94
Total	51,97,425	57,89,770	+5,92,345	+11 40

It will be found that assessment was not simply automatic and that enhancement in revenue was not the only aim. Relief has been given where necessary and the revenue demand of parganas Bhanpura and Nandwal has been actually reduced. The following synopsis will give a clear idea.

Number of parganas and villages in which revenue has been reduced		NUMBER OF PARGANAS AND VILLAGES IN WHICH THE ENHANCEMENT IS						Total
		Below 3%	From 3 to 6%	From 7 to 10%	From 10 to 20%	From 20 to 25%	Above 25%	
Parganas	2	3	4	9	1	2	6	27
Villages :	303	264	467	594	708	257	964	3,547

NOTE.—Revenue of 7 villages has not been altered and 7 villages have no assessable area.

Exactly two-thirds of the total number of parganas are such in which the revenue has either been reduced or where the enhancement is 10%.



79 Before actual assessment rent-rate reports were prepared and submitted to His Highness's Government. The amounts of revenue based on standard rates and sanctioned provisionally as per those reports are compared below with those assessed.

Pargana	Revenue according to standard rates	Revenue as now assessed	Increase+ or decrease—
	Rs	Rs	
Indore	3,62,601	3,62,134	—475
Mhow	2,07,830	2,08,703	+869
Deogarh	5,73,759	5,68,614	—5,145
Lawer	3,72,585	3,57,712	—1,127
Pithawal	29,140	29,185	+45
Bahapur	4,88,931	4,87,419	—1,112
Tarana	4,57,339	4,57,202	—137
Sunderi	26,622	26,611	—11
Alampur	67,300	67,271	—29
Phargon	2,59,000	2,44,173	—14,827
Bhikargarh	2,40,010	2,37,792	—2,218
Sesoon	1,50,000	1,45,084	—4,916
Senduwa	88,276	87,112	—1,164
Durgam	1,47,506	1,47,276	—230
Larraha	2,17,247	2,14,750	—2,497
Maheshwar	2,09,646	2,07,120	—2,526
Kasrawad	2,17,500	2,14,551	—2,949
Khatgaon	2,74,120	2,71,510	—2,610
Kannod	1,44,711	1,44,732	+21
Kantajhar	1,46,000	1,45,810	—190
Garoth	2,69,157	2,68,720	—437
Lampura	19,550	19,517	—33
Phanjura	99,491	91,870	—7,621
Jampur	2,46,497	2,46,777	+280
Manasa	2,14,001	2,11,770	—2,231
Sundel	1,67,972	1,62,312	—5,660
Nandwa	12,800	12,684	—116
Total	8,18,129	7,95,771	—22,358

The revenue as finally assessed and sanctioned fell short of the provisional amount by Rs 29,350. In 7 parganas out of 27 it was increased and in the remaining 20 decreased. These departures, substantial in several cases, carry their own significance in as much as they prove the absence of any fixed object and the open mind of the assessing officers.

80 The revenue as now assessed gives an all round incidence of Rs 2-1-0 per acre of occupied area and of Rs 2-14-1 per acre of cultivated area. The incidences are compared districtwise in the following table —

District	INCIDENCE OF REVENUE PER ACRE OF CULTIVATED AREA			INCIDENCE OF REVENUE PER ACRE OF OCCUPIED AREA		
	As at last settlement	As per expiring demand	As per proposed demand	As at last settlement	As per expiring demand	As per proposed demand
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Indore	8 6 9	8 8 8	3 12 8	2 9 0	2 9 5	2 12 10
Mahidpur	3 1 1	8 10 1	1 12 10	2 7 0	2 5 5	2 7 6
Nemawar	2 2 3	2 13 7	7 1 11	1 9 5	1 9 9	1 12 4
Nimar	1 8 0	1 7 6	1 13 1	1 2 7	1 1 7	1 6 3
Rampura Bhanpura	7 7 4	8 9 1	3 8 10	2 13 0	2 8 8	2 10 7
Average for the State	2 6 9	2 10 1	2 14 1	1 13 7	1 13 7	2 1 0

The incidence of last settlement per cultivated acre is lower than that which the expiring demand gives, the reason being that at the last settlement Siwan or uncultivated area was assessed at nominal rates on certain conditions. Those conditions having disappeared full cultivation rates were imposed on that area before the present settlement operations were started. The all-round incidence is the highest in district Indore owing to preponderance of the best soil. While Nemawar district gives the highest enhancement in revenue the all-round incidence in it is the lowest as in respect of soils it is the poorest of the lot. The incidence per cultivated acre also is the lowest in that district.

81 An analysis of the incidences of the present assessment is given below —

District	On irrigable area	On dry cultivated area	On uncultivated area	All round
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Indore	10 13 10	2 17 11	1 14 9	7 12 10
Mahidpur	11 5 0	2 8 8	1 13 11	2 7 6
Nimar	8 0 0	1 6 7	0 13 1	1 6 3
Nemawar	6 7 6	2 1 5	1 5 0	1 12 4
Rampura-Bhanpura	10 0 6	2 6 5	1 11 2	2 10 7
Average for the State	9 9 0	2 1 1	1 6 7	2 1 0

The irrigation rates having been generally reduced for reasons given in another place the all over incidence per acre of irrigable area is 11.8 per cent below that of last settlement. The incidence in Malwa which ranges from Rs 10-0-6 to Rs 11-5-0 per acre is higher than that below the plateau. This is natural as irrigation is much more important in the former than in the latter. The wet incidence is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as the dry one and the difference between the two is quite justified by the circumstances. Excepting a small area of poppy and other sundry crops, such as sugarcane, wheat is the only other wet crop grown in the State and it grows well the soil being very suited for it especially in Malwa.



a lower rate has actually been levied. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja were generous enough to accept unhesitatingly the proposals made by me in this direction. By doing so the State has gladly foregone a legitimate income of about Rs 2½ lacs per annum but that temporary loss has been amply compensated by the gratitude of the ryots which it has earned by this decision. However, the fact remains, as has been explained at length in another chapter, that the burden of assessment falls almost entirely on the cultivated area.

An all round incidence of Rs 2-1-0 per acre for a country where the soils are preponderatingly fertile and where cotton and wheat grow in abundance is any thing but high. Considering, however, that 30 per cent of the occupied area is uncultivated that incidence is not too low either.

The accompanying map shows the incidences of assessed revenue per acre of occupied area.



The highest incidence is in parganas Depalpur and Alampur and the lowest in parganas Segaoon and Soudhwa. On the whole the plateau gives a higher incidence than the country below it and this result is fully justified by the quality of soils.

83 One supreme test of the fairness of the assessment is how it is received by the ryots. In the case of Holkar State this test has given a very happy result as out of 2,08,711 holdings of which pattas were distributed to tenants the assessment of only 966 was objected to. The percentage of objections to assessment in Holkar State was 0.46 only while in Rewa State, the settlement of which has just been concluded, the number of such objections was as high as 63,616.

Another test is the proportion which the assessment takes to the gross produce. An attempt has been made in paragraph 62 to frame an estimate of the produce and the share of the State in it as brought out by the assessment made is about one-eleventh. Thus in fixing its revenue demand the State has not insisted on the Shastric proportion but has yielded to the new order of things.

84 A sudden and excessive enhancement in revenue, although justifiable on valid grounds, naturally breeds discontent and is, therefore, hardly conducive to prosperity. Keeping this principle in view a good many villages had to be treated still more leniently in order to help them from being too hard pressed and the number of such villages was not less than 400. To attain this object the standard rates had to be reduced more than 25%, the fixed limit, in a number of cases a list of which is given in Appendix No. XV. That list also contains those villages in which the rates had to be raised beyond that limit in order to bring them upto the mark but the number of such villages is comparatively very small. All such cases required special sanction and the Government of His Highness accorded it.

85 Though situated within occupied and cultivated parts of parganas and though quite removed from the range of forest proper 920 villages suffer in various ways from forest demarcation lines which unnecessarily run through or near them. Such villages also needed consideration and the rates had to be reduced on that account also.

86 The second stage in assessment is the distribution of the revenue, fixed as above, over the tenants' holdings. This was a tedious process in Holkar State as it was but fair to the tenant to apprise him of all the necessary details of assessment in order to enable him to represent his case if any mistake had crept into his patta or if the land revenue assessed on him had been incorrectly calculated or, in his opinion, was unduly high. In the course of distribution the revenue was further moderated by being made progressive in the following cases —

(1) If the rise in the revenue of a holding was more than 25% of the expiring rental it was made so progressive that the enhancement in any year did not exceed 25% of the expiring revenue or of the increase, whichever was the greater, provided that when the total revenue of a holding including the enhancement did not exceed Rs 5 no progression was allowed, provided further that the final revenue was in any case to be reached in the fourth year.

(2) In case of improvements made in irrigation sources, viz, wells and others, the revenue of the holding concerned has been so regulated as to admit of the concessions promised in Council Resolution No 217 passed on 31st March, 1909

Effect was duly given in assessment to concessions enjoyed by certain classes of tenants They are —

(1) Moghas, a criminal tribe, have been assessed at rates less by 2 annas in the rupee than the ordinary rates

(2) Kamiam tenants that is those who hold land at favoured rates

(3) Foreigners in Rampura-Bhanpura district who have been given waste lands at concession rates

(4) Bhis in pargana Petlawad

87 The fiscal results of the assessment are given in the accompanying statement —

Pargana	RIYASUL DEMAND IZATIYARFI IN RUPEE			Full Revenue	Remarks
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year		
1 Indore	3,57,127	3,60,214	3,61,101	3,62,264	
2 Mhow	2,07,722	2,07,400	2,09,075	2,08,602	
3 Dopalpur	1,66,123	1,68,270	1,68,633	1,68,647	
4 Saver	3,51,750	3,52,600	3,53,663	3,53,770	
5 Petlawad	28,103	28,922	28,151	28,277	
District Indore	17,09,671	17,17,975	17,20,452	17,22,714*	*Includes Rs 3,367 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 67 since remitted on objections to assessment
6 Mahidpur	4,80,806	4,85,177	4,86,400	4,88,031	
7 Farana	4,03,620	4,00,801	4,06,117	4,07,330	
8 Sundarsi	26,214	26,481	26,566	26,622	
9 Alampur	66,977	67,227	67,111	67,350	
District Mahidpur	10,75,622	10,84,916	10,96,015	10,99,312*	*Includes Rs 3,226 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 167 since remitted on objection to assessment
10 Khargone	2,22,810	2,31,961	2,30,696	2,44,278	
11 Bhikangaon	2,41,111	2,41,883	2,39,949	2,50,310	
12 Segaon	1,30,541	1,30,101	1,11,604	1,47,117	
13 Sundhwa	78,080	81,321	85,707	87,109	
14 Nisarpur	1,30,758	1,43,115	1,40,447	1,47,280	
15 Barwaha	1,07,006	1,07,805	2,11,231	2,17,881	
16 Maheshwar	1,30,107	1,08,127	2,01,100	2,07,147	
17 Kaserwad	2,10,360	2,28,012	2,11,798	2,34,801	
District Nimar	11,16,418	11,87,106	11,10,829	15,11,161*	*Includes Rs 2,164 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 618 since remitted on objections to assessment
18 Khategaon	2,69,494	2,72,761	2,73,500	2,74,026	
19 Kantaphor	1,44,692	1,46,272	1,46,640	1,46,900	
20 Kannod	1,42,207	1,43,743	1,44,867	1,44,740	
District Nemawar	5,56,131	5,62,786	5,61,611	5,60,671*	

Pargana	REVENUE DEMAND REALIZABLE IN THE			Full Revenue	Remarks
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year		
21 Garoth	2,61,100	2,64,787	2,64,178	2,65,752	
22 Rampura	96,830	98,696	98,468	98,008	
23 Bhanpura	90,600	91,107	91,541	91,832	
24 Tripur	2,12,163	2,14,081	2,14,742	2,16,390	
25 Mauana	2,42,011	2,41,338	2,48,081	2,51,785	
26 Sunel	1,79,982	1,60,715	1,61,214	1,62,317	
27 Dandwal	12,711	12,811	12,838	12,881	
District Rampura—Bhanpura	11,07,475	11,17,951	11,23,088	11,32,817*	*Includes Rs 9,861 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 73 since remitted on objections to assessment
Total	56,14,642	57,20,618	57,55,915	57,91,741*	*Includes Rs 21,887 for improvements in well irrigation and also Rs 1,071 since remitted on objections to assessment

88 Being entirely dependent on rainfall the history of Holkar State is naturally a chequered one. Appendix No XVI, *Collections of Land Revenue demand* which embodies the amounts of collections and arrears of the revenue demand for 10 years preceding the year of revision, (earlier figures could not be obtained) gives some idea of the set-backs which the State received during the decade. Collections in the first three years of the decade were full as showing that the State had recovered from the effects of two previous famines, but, as the two succeeding years were bad from the point of view of agriculture as well as of health, collections in those years were below the mark. In one year rainfall was much below the normal and in the other influenza had laid the population low. Since then, as the following statement giving percentages of collections shows, collections never reached the former level and a sum of Rs 23,60,465 is reported as being in arrears till December 1925. These arrears include, I believe, many items which ought to have been written off long ago as also such items payment of which has been withheld or stopped pending decision of certain matters. This leaves still a large amount of outstanding arrears most of which, as far as I am aware, is realizable. In Holkar State the machinery of collections is rather elastic and a large part of the arrears can be attributed to that cause. Collections are, therefore, a poor indication of the real state of affairs. Full consideration was, however, paid in assessment to this item. Arrears have gone on accumulating from the time of the last settlement and it is time they were settled once for all as it is desirable that the tenants should now begin with a clean slate.





89 Much depends on when and how much you realize from the tenant. If payment of the revenue is demanded from him before he is in a position to make it or if he is required to pay in excess of what he can spare without causing hardship to himself he is driven to the money-lender and consequently gets into trouble. After careful inquiries Mr H J Hoare had fixed the following dates —

	For Kharif Kist	For Rabi Kist
Malwa districts	15th February	20th May
Nimar and Nemnwar districts and Alampur pargana	20th January	1st May

In Malwa owing to cooler climate crops take a little longer time to ripen than in other parts of the State—hence later dates were fixed for it. These dates having been found to be suitable have been maintained. Mr Hoare had also fixed the proportion of the revenue to be realized with each Kist. This proportion varied with the amount of Rabi and Kharif crops then sown in each village. Conditions have changed since then and it became necessary to alter the proportions. Accordingly crop statements were examined personally by me and the proportions for Rabi and Kharif payments have been so re-adjusted as to be in harmony with the present arrangement of crops. The proportions so revised, while causing the least inconvenience to the tenants, will enable, in a normal year, the revenue demand to be realized easily and in good time.

The general scale followed in fixing the proportion of revenue payable at each Kist is as follows —

Kharif crop in annas	Kharif Kist in annas	Rabi Kist in annas
14 and over	12 As	4 As
12 to 14	10 "	6 "
10 to 12	8 "	8 "
4 to 8	4 "	12 "
2 to 4	2 "	14 "

As compared with the anna value of crops payment for Kharif has been put at a lower level for two reasons, viz ,

(1) Kharif crops except cotton are less paying than Rabi crops in general, and

(2) to enable the tenant to take time for disposing of a part of his produce to a possible better advantage.

90 The term of the expiring settlement was 20 years. It is the term of settlement right and also the duty of a sovereign to overhaul the contracts made with the ryots as often as may be necessary in the interest of either party but a stage has now reached in evolution when frequent settlements have come to be looked upon with disfavour. Having had experience of eight settlements I am in a position to say, that, whatever the advantages of a settlement may be to the State and the ryots, settlement operations greatly disturb the equilibrium of the tenants. In the United Provinces the term has just been extended from 30 to 40

years But Holkar State is hardly so developed yet as that province is and His Highness's Government have accepted my recommendation to fix the term of the present settlement at 30 years except in respect of district Nemawar which at present being in a state of under-development has been settled for 20 years only

91 The present settlement takes effect from the Rabi Kist of 1927 (MAY 1927) in districts Nimai and Nemawar and in the rest of the State from the Kharif Kist of 1928 (February 1928) Owing to causes, which will be explained later on, settlement of land revenue demand of the State was delayed making it necessary to carry on the operations at a high pressure This is the reason why the whole State is now compressed into two dates only As this is likely to give trouble at next settlement I propose the following roster for the consideration of His Highness's Government

Targana	Date from which the present Settlement takes effect	Date on which the term of the present Settlement expires	Date on which the present Settlement should terminate	Date on which Settlement operations should be started
Khatagaon	May, 1927	May, 1947	May, 1947	October, 1945
Kannod	Ditto	Ditto		
Kantaphor	Ditto	Ditto		
Khargone	Ditto	May, 1957	May, 1957	October, 1955
Mukangaon	Ditto	Ditto		
Barwaha	Ditto	Ditto		
Maheshwar	Ditto	Ditto		
Kharwad	Ditto	Ditto		
Sezaon	Ditto	Ditto		
Bisarpur	Ditto	Ditto	May, 1958	October, 1956
Sandhwa	Ditto	Ditto		
Indore	February, 1928	February, 1958		
Mhow	Ditto	Ditto		
Deopur	Ditto	Ditto	May, 1959	October, 1957
Sawer	Ditto	Ditto		
Ichhawad	Ditto	Ditto		
Mahidpur	Ditto	Ditto	May, 1960	October, 1958
Tarana	Ditto	Ditto		
Sunderi	Ditto	Ditto		
Alampur	Ditto	Ditto		
Rampura	Ditto	Ditto	May, 1960	October, 1958
Bhanpura	Ditto	Ditto		
Garoht	Ditto	Ditto		
Sunel	Ditto	Ditto		
Jirapur	Ditto	Ditto	May, 1960	October, 1958
Manasa	Ditto	Ditto		
Sandhwa	Ditto	Ditto		

92 At last settlement a separate set of rates was fixed for new cultivation, *i.e.*, for land acquired after the settlement. Such land was only roughly soil-classed then and had to be classified in detail in the present settlement. People having now become fully acquainted with the methods of soil classification the Government of His Highness have accepted my proposal which requires full and detailed classification at the very outset. This has obviated the necessity of framing a separate set of rates and the rates at which the village uncultivated occupied land has now been assessed will, I hope, be employed for land to be acquired hereafter except in district Rumpma-Bhaupma where plenty of waste land is still available and which needs more concession.

A Retrospect 93 To give a concise but clear idea of the whole case it may be put in a nutshell thus —

Since the last settlement the State has made considerable improvement in all directions that is to say

Population has increased by	.	.	29 14%
Agricultural stock has increased by		..	29 71%
Occupied area has increased by	.	.	39 85%
Cultivated area has increased by		..	25 46%

Against these an enhancement of 11 40% has been made in the expiring land revenue demand of the State. It is true that since the last settlement the revenue demand has risen considerably—by 55 90%—but the addition made to it during the term of the settlement was for new cultivation and *Siwai* only and that at 3/4ths of the full rates. After making up that deficiency the enhancement on the score of rise in prices and other grounds amounts to 4 3% only. The assessment as now made while bringing an additional annual income of about Rs 6 lacs to the State has been received by the cultivators with the least murmur. In four out of five districts the term of the present settlement has been fixed at 30 years instead of 20. This will enable the districts to flourish on undisturbed for a sufficiently long time. The uncultivated area possessed by the tenants has not been interfered with and has been assessed at easy rates with this additional concession that in case any part of it is brought under cultivation the revenue as now fixed on it shall not be raised during the term of the settlement. This is likely to encourage extension of cultivation.

The irrigation rates have been reduced and the land which may be newly irrigated will continue to pay dry rates till the next settlement. Thus irrigation which was systematically being neglected has now a chance of revival and probably of expansion also.

The State abounds in rich and fertile soils, the tenants are contented, happy and loyal, and the climate is healthy. I have, therefore, no doubt that the revenue demand is now fixed and which on a liberal calculation does not give to the State more than 1/11ths of the total yield from agricultural land can be paid without any difficulty whatsoever.

## CHAPTER IV

## History of Settlement Operations,

94 The last regular Settlement of the State was made in the years 1904 to 1907 by the late Mr H J Hoare, I C S. It was the first regular settlement of the State. The term of that settlement expired on the following dates, viz.,

Parganas Khargone and Bhikangaon	30th June, 1925
The rest of Nimai district	} - 30th June, 1926
The whole of Nemawar district	
The rest of the State	.. 30th June, 1927

Settlement operations were started in 1923 with Rao Bahadur V K Mulye as Settlement Commissioner. He began with a traverse survey of district Nemawar but before that work could be brought to a successful termination he resigned in 1924. The work done so far was adjudged to be unacceptable and was shelved without any further action being taken. A sum of about Rs 42,000 was incurred by the State on these operations.

95 Mr Mulye was succeeded by Mr K. G. Reshmwale, now Revenue Minister in His Highness's Government. Rao Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, a retired Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, who had settled a district in that province, was then the Revenue Minister and he took a personal interest in the Settlement Department which was under his charge. By this time the Ruler had reconsidered the situation and with the advice of the then Prime Minister, the late Mr D M Narsingh Rao, had laid down the following principles for future work.

(1) Re survey was not required, that done at last settlement being accepted as correct.

(2) The existing maps to be brought up-to-date by correction where necessary.

(3) Soil classification of cultivated land done at last settlement to be accepted as correct as far as possible.

(4) The rest of the holdings area to be soil classed.

On these lines Mr Reshmwale commenced work in parganas Khargone, Bhikangaon, Sendhwa and Khategaon in the first instance and subsequently took up parganas Maheshwar and Kasiawad also. But he too could not stay long and had to give up the job in March 1925. His Highness was then pleased to appoint me to the office and I took over charge about the middle of April 1925. Immediately after my appointment, Rao Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, the Revenue Minister, who in fact was controlling the whole operations, left Indore and I was deprived of his ripe experience and able guidance. But the redeeming feature was that His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to evince more interest in the department and considering its importance and the necessity of immediate work the settlement portfolio was taken up by Mr D M Narsingh Rao, the Prime Minister, himself.

I began by making a tour in the parganas to inspect the work that was going on and to acquire a first hand knowledge of the country in order to be able to draw up a set of instructions for the guidance of the staff.

Unfortunately I found potent defects in the system of work such as could not be remedied without going over the same ground again & q, no discrimination was made between the cultivated and uncultivated parts of a field and the record was not prepared according to actual facts

The staff was mostly untrained and there was, in consequence, little unanimity between the methods followed in the different charges. In fairness to Mr. Reshumwale I must state here that he was hardly to blame for this state of affairs. He had practically no powers which are required to control a big and temporary staff. All these facts were brought to the notice of the Prime Minister who, though sorry that one more year should be lost, decided that in the circumstances a fresh beginning was absolutely necessary. This second failure cost about Rs. 1,20,000.

96 The term of settlement of two parganas had now expired and there was no alternative but to extend it. At the same time it was desired that attempts should be made, as much as possible, to make up for the lost time. It is my pleasant duty to state that Mr. D. M. Narsingh Rao, the Prime Minister, threw himself heart and soul into the work and but for his personal interest and active support it would have been difficult to organize the department on such a large scale. He worked hard in the matter of framing of rules for the conduct of settlement operations and held a conference of Subhas and others in which all the preliminary arrangements were discussed and settled and whole-hearted co-operation from the revenue authorities was demanded and enjoined. Twenty-two inspecting and assistant settlement officers were appointed, most of whom were local men. In spite of my representation field work of the whole State consisting of 27 parganas, 3,561 villages and 6,970 square miles was taken up at one and the same time. Field work included map correction, record writing and soil classification. Before actual work was begun the entire field staff *viz.*, the Assistant Settlement Officers, the Sadar Munsarims, the Munsarims and the Patwaris were given practical training. Along with them a certain number of candidates was also trained to serve as a reserve and to act for Patwaris when and where necessary. In the first instance the Assistant Settlement Officers, the Sadar Munsarims and the Munsarims were trained by me personally for a period of 15 days and they were then posted to centres selected at 12 convenient places in different parts of the State to train up Patwaris and candidates in survey, map correction, record writing and soil classification. They were equipped with detailed written instructions from me and during the training course of 2 months two inspecting officers and myself kept on moving to supervise the training work. Certain Subhas and Amicus also helped in supervision as well as in the arrangements for the collection of Patwaris and candidates. After completion of the course the Patwaris and candidates were subjected to a regular examination. Under the influence of certain mischief-mongers the Patwaris objected to the examination and set up an agitation but the Prime Minister remained firm and the crisis was happily averted. I may here mention the names of Mr. K. B. Tiloo, my Senior Assistant, and Mr. Kesho Someshwar, late Subha of Indore, who were particularly useful in this connection. The examination was duly held and was subsequently appreciated by the Patwaris. As a result of the examination all incompetent, old and infirm Patwaris were weeded out and made

over to the revenue department for employment as substitute Patwaris for revenue work, His Highness's Government having sanctioned the appointment of such substitutes to the extent of 1/5th of the total number of Patwaris in order that all the Patwaris may be available for field operations. By the end of October 1925 the organization was complete and the State was divided into 20 chaiges each under an Assistant Settlement Officer. But work could not be started until December 1st as owing to scanty rainfall the whole staff was required to prepare crop statements.

97 Beginning from 1st December 1925 map correction, record writing and soil classification of the whole State were finished by the end of June 1926, i.e., within 7 months. During this period I was constantly supervising the field operations and inspecting for assessment purposes the whole of pargana Khaigone consisting of 248 villages. I was ably and faithfully assisted in the work of supervision by Messrs K B Tiloo and Kalicharan Singh, Inspecting Officers who also at the same time made assessment inspections of the following Parganas

*Mr K B Tiloo —*

The whole of Nemawar district	..	362 villages
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*B Kalicharan Singh —*

Pargana Maheshwar	,	146	„
Do Kasrawad		182	„
Do Sendhwa		118	„
		— —	
		446	„

Field work gave a lot of trouble and caused no less anxiety, its completion before the advent of rains being absolutely necessary and desirable. Most of the Patwaris' maps were in a miserable condition and it was impossible to use them for purposes of correction. It was, therefore, decided to use the original survey sheets for that purpose. Map correction involved a lot of work as the changes which had taken place within 20 years, i.e., after the last settlement, and those changes were numerous and large, had either not been shown on the maps or if shown were incorrect. The majority of the Patwaris of the State are competent men and it is only the system, a detailed reference to which has been made in another place in this report, which was responsible for such a state of affairs. A perusal of the corrected survey sheets will show the magnitude of the work which the field staff had to do.

98 Record writing too proved equally tedious and cumbersome. The Patwaris had not kept pace with the changes which had taken place and the result was that thousands of holdings were found recorded in the names of persons different from those who actually held them or were entitled to them. Sales of land had taken place and possession had already been transferred but neither the Nazrana due to the State had been realized nor the name of the transferee substituted for that of the vendor. Partitions had been effected but no steps had been taken to give effect to them in the papers. Tenants had absconded and unauthorised persons had taken possession of their holdings but nothing was done to find out the rightful persons. Tenants were dead and the names of their heirs had not been ascertained.







103 The cost incurred in the conduct of settlement operations is an item deserving of notice. The total cost from beginning to end, including that on British pargana Manpuri and the forest villages, amounted to Rs 12,31,353. From this should be deducted Rs 1,61,381 spent before my appointment, a history of which has already been given. This leaves Rs 10,75,972 which the present settlement operations have really cost and for which I am responsible. The expenditure at last settlement had amounted to Rs 9,34,088. Since then the cost of living has increased considerably. A clerk who today can hardly make both ends meet with Rs 25 a month was then satisfied with Rs 15. The Patwaris whose average pay is now more than that in the United Provinces and who, I believe, received no allowance at last settlement grumbled at an extra payment to them of even Rs 4 to 5 p m each. Besides printing, paper, stationery and furniture, in fact everything, now require more money than at last settlement. Therefore, as a matter of course the cost of the present settlement is short of that of the last settlement by about Rs 1,70,000. But this is hardly a proper comparison. The best and convincing comparison would be with present day settlements. I have been able to get the necessary information from the Rewa State only where the settlement has cost at least 30 lacs giving Rs 237-8 per square mile. As compared with this the Indore settlement has cost much less, Rs 10,75,972 only or Rs 149 6 per square mile. As explained in paragraph 93 the present settlement department was not simply an expending one. It also proved to be an income department as it managed to realize such a large sum of money as Rs 5,49,209, a good part of which was probably a dead item. If this amount be taken into account the net expenditure on the settlement would be Rs 5,26,763 only or Rs 73 per square mile.

104 The number of cases instituted in and disposed of by the Department was as high as 89,092.

To secure prompt disposal and also to avoid divergent decisions the powers of the Revenue Authorities with regard to the cases affecting the record of rights were suspended and all cases pending with them were transferred to the Settlement Department.

When preparing the record of rights the staff had instructions to prepare a list of the entries requiring inquiry and orders, at the same time noting in pencil in the record the name of the person in possession. From these village lists cases were registered on the disposal of which the pencil entries were inked in. At the time of attestation also more cases were instituted on applications or on 'Fard Tanaza'. Yet another opportunity was given after distribution of pattas to all concerned to file objections to the entries made.

Appendix No XVII contains the number of cases and appeals decided by different courts of the Settlement Department.

Most of the cases were decided on the spot or at pargana headquarters and the parties were, therefore, subjected to the least trouble and expense. The principle which was kept in view in the decision of cases was the fact of possession and the last settlement entries were not interfered with unless the contrary was proved.

An idea of the nature and amount of case work done will be gained from the following figures —

Nature of cases	Number of cases
(1) Sales of land ..	14,404
(2) Auction of Farari holdings	7,515
(3) Partitions	15,464
(4) Mutation of names	27,951
(5) Boundary disputes	1,103
(6) Disputes as to possession	4,563
(7) Objections to assessment	965
(8) Miscellaneous	17,186
Total	89,092

The subject of sales of land has already been dealt with in detail. Farari holding is that which has lapsed to the State on account of abscondance of the tenant without making any arrangement whatsoever for its cultivation and for payment of the land revenue for it. Such holdings were auctioned to the highest bidder and settled with them. Partition was a simple affair. The Settlement Department did not concern itself with making actual partitions. It gave effect to such cases only in which partitions had already been made by the parties themselves. The boundary disputes which the Settlement Department decided related to field boundaries between tenants and tenants. Disputes regarding village boundaries were not taken up by the Settlement Department. Their number was large and most of them were inter-state disputes requiring time and patience. His Highness's Government were pleased to appoint special boundary officers who, I believe, have made a fair progress. The objections to assessment were disposed of in accordance with a set of rules drawn up by me and approved by His Highness's Government. Local inquiries, where necessary, were made into the subject matter of the objections and in the result a sum of Rs. 1,971 was remitted.

As far as possible the record-of-rights has been brought up-to-date and it is hoped that with a little more vigilance on the part of the Revenue Authorities it will not be allowed to lapse.

105 At last settlement an inquiry into specific Muafi or Inam plots, which are numerous, was attempted but it could not be completed. Inam inquiry is a part of settlement work but it was not undertaken at first fearing lest the more urgent subjects might be delayed. At a later stage, however, the Government of His Highness decided to entrust the enquiry to the Settlement Department. The work being a huge and difficult one a set of clear and detailed rules was drafted by me and sanctioned by His Highness's Government to ensure expedition and unanimity of procedure.

The total number of Inam cases was, 18,561 of which 13,680 had been disposed of by the end of June 1929. The remainder are expected to be finished by the end of the current year, some special and tried officers are working over them. This inquiry, when completed, will remove a long-felt want.

106 I enclose a list of Inspecting and Assistant Settlement Officers who were employed in the Settlement Department Some Notice of Officers of these are still doing Inam inquiry work

Name of Officer					Period of employment	
					Years	Months
1	Mr K B Tiloo	"	"	"	4	2
2	Babu Kalicharan Singh	"	"	"	3	4
3	Mr S G Dube	"	"	"	4	
4	Mr G T Dhodapkar	"	"	"	4	"
5	Lala Babu Lal, B A	"	"	"	3	"
6	Pandit Baghunandan Prasad Tewari	"	"	"	3	"
7	Munshi Jiwan Lal	"	"	"	2	"
8	Mr Fateh Chand Jaini	"	"	"	4	
9	Munshi Moolchand	"	"	"	3	
10	Mr A Babulal	"	"	"	1	"
11	Mr Mohammad Asghar	"	"	"	1	2
12	Sardar Ram Singh	"	"	"	1	7
13	Mr V T Shabane	"	"	"	1	9
14	Mr V T Dhavale	"	"	"	1	9
15	Mr G M Borgaonkar	"	"	"	2	10
16	Mr Bajaram Sadashiv	"	"	"	1	
17	Mr Krishnrao Gawade	"	"	"	1	2
18	Mr G R Gokhale	"	"	"	1	9
19	Mr Rupchand	"	"	"	1	7
20	Mr D H Pandit	"	"	"	1	"
21	Mr Gokal Prasad	"	"	"	1	
22	Mr Rameshwar Daval	"	"	"	1	
23	Mr Dipchand	"	"	"	about 3 months	
24	Mr V H Kauer	"	"	"	1	10

Mr K B Tiloo, Senior Inspecting Officer, was my right hand man He came with a large experience of revenue work of the State and gave me valuable help in shaping the policy and administration of the Settlement

Department He ran the department after I left Indore and has supplied me promptly with the data which I required for this report.

Babu Kalicharan Singh, Inspecting Officer, has fully maintained the reputation which he had acquired in the British territory as an experienced and energetic officer and he has done a lot of work here He is an officer who can be thoroughly relied upon for good and faithful work

Mr S G Dube is an officer of ability and experience who performed his duties quietly and well

Mr G T Dhodapkar was obtained from the Rewa Settlement He did hard work throughout.

Lala Babulal, B A is a promising young man who with more experience is likely to rise in State service

Pandit Ragbunandan Prasad Tewari is a quiet and steady worker

Munshi Jiwan Lal came here from Rewa Settlement and turned out a lot of difficult case work with care and ability

Mr Fateh Chand Jaini was a novice when appointed but he displayed a great capacity for work

Munshi Moolchand is an expert in survey and his field work was excellent

Sardar Ram Singh, though very old, proved very energetic

Mr Mohammad Asghar performed his duties honestly and well

Mr G M Boigaonkar is an honest worker and his work was satisfactory

Mr Rupchand is an experienced and reliable worker

Mr D H Pandit is an intelligent official and his work of map correction was satisfactory

Mr V H Kaney rose from a clerkship to an assistant settlement officership by sheer dint of merit

Mr S D Kaveeshwar, B A is a resourceful official who worked faithfully and creditably as head of the English section

The Ameens named below in order of merit co-operated whole-heartedly with the Settlement Department and they deserve my thanks for the help willingly and cheerfully rendered by them in the conduct of settlement operations

- 1 Chaube Gowardhan Das
- 2 Mr K V Kanungo
- 3 Mr Dayachand Chaudhri
- 4 Mr Y J. Holkar
- 5 Mr Bijay Singh
- 6 Mr Maruti Rao Keskar
- 7 Mr. Masud Ali Khan.
- 8 Mr K N Ponde.
- 9 Mir Mahmud Ali

107. I cannot conclude this report without placing on record my  
Conclusion heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Glancy,  
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and to Rai  
Bahadur S M Bapna, Prime Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar  
Both took a keen interest in my work My shortcomings and difficulties  
were great and without the unqualified and whole-heart support which they  
always ungrudgingly extended to me it would have been impossible to carry  
through such a huge task so easily and quietly in 3 years' time

RAM SARUP,

RAI BAHADUR,

*United Provinces Civil Service (Retired),*

*Settlement Officer, Holkar State*



# APPENDICES.



## APPENDIX No I

## Rivers of Holkar State, Indore

River	Tributary
1 Anher (Tributary of Tapti)	Dudhali
..	Kauher
..	Tori
..	Waghali
2 Chambal	Angred
..	Ansar
..	Aona-Nala
..	Amanati
..	Au
..	Panna
..	Lundi
..	Gundar-Dhruva
..	Karam
..	Chhap
..	Fida
..	Falka
..	Gaulhar
..	Cangli (Mahidpur)
..	Gang (Tarana)
..	Gurbadi
..	Gujari
..	Idar
..	Jajairanti
..	Kali Sindh greater
..	Kali Sindh lesser
..	Kankwati
..	Kotwali

## APPENDIX No 1—(continued)

River	Tributary
3. Muli	Khan
	Kshupra
	Lakhuudar
	Mandafini
	Retam
	Rewa
	Rupa
	Sauri
	Saraswati
	Shiv
	Tillar
	Tilaut
	Tindli
	Tampawati
	Ambs
4. Sarhadia	Awar
	Bangalo
	Bankad
	Bangwahi
	Bhapka
	Bharghat
	Bornr
	Chandi Kaur
	Choral
	Choudri
	Dalki
	Dafonce
	Deb
	Dhol
	Gandharwa
	Goi
	Gonce
	Gunti
	Hatuni
	Hislani
	Jamner
	Jugdani
	Kaladi
	Kanad

River	Tributary
	Kasrawad
	K wati
	Khadki
	Kharahi
	Khar
	Kherkal
	Kholi
	Khuji
	Khular
	Khumar
	Kundla
	Laland
	Majna
	Man
	Mandavadi
	Maheshwari
	Mora
	Murad
	Nakodhi
	Nadi
	Ondhal
	Pail
	Pelot
	Pujia
	Pujarsil
	Sankar
	Satya
	Singhi
	Udhir
	g
	Uri
	Vaid
	Vaidi
	Vaidi
	Vaidi

## APPENDIX NO II.

## Local and Foreign Metalled Roads.

Name of Road	Length in the State	Place of starting in the State	Place of termination in the State	Particulars through which passes	Remarks
Indore-Kharul-Phal Road	Miles- 22 3/4	Indore	Indore Division Phal	Indore	Indore, Kharul, Phal
Ajood-Sawer Road	7 1/4	Ajood	Sawer	Sawer	Ajood and Sawer
Phala-Hated Road	4 1/2	Phala	Hated	Deopur	Phala and Hated
Meema Motibillod Road	4 4/7	Meema	Motibillod	Mhow	Meema and Motibillod
Bambla-Bhawan Road	9 1/2	Bambla Rv station	Bhawan	Phala and	Bambla and Bhawan
Chambhal-Guntampura Road	3 2/10	Chambhal Rv station	Guntampura	Deopur	Chambhal and Guntampura
Indore-Meema-Ghat-Billod Road	21 2/5	Indore	Ghat-Billod	Indore	Indore, Meema and Ghat-Billod
Indore-Sawer Road	17 0	Indore	Sawer	Indore and Sawer	Indore, Bhawan, Billod and Sawer
Indore-Deopur Road, including Deopur & Laga Road	22 3/4	Indore	Deopur	Indore and Deopur	Indore, Hated and Deopur
Nemawar-Khatgaon Road	18 3/4	Nemawar	Khatgaon	Nemawar	Nemawar, Khatgaon, Kannod and Bijwar
Khatgaon-Satwas Road	16 2/10	Khatgaon	Satwas	Nemawar	Khatgaon, Ajuna and Satwas
Satwas-Hathori Road	6 miles	Satwas	Hathori	Nemawar	Satwas, Hathori (Road under construction)
Mhow-Nemawar Road with Mhow village Road	6 2/10	Mhow village	Motibillod	Mhow	Mhow and Motibillod
Bombay-Agra Road	104 Miles	Indore Durgamgaon near Narmadheri, Khuram pur, Satwas	Mhow up to Narmadheri, Khuram pur, Satwas, Chhatrapati	Foreign Roads not maintained by the State but passing through the State	Indore, Mhow, Narmadheri, Khuram pur, Satwas, Chhatrapati



Alampur-Ratanpur Road	1910	Alampur	Ratanpur	Alampur	Alampur and Ratanpur
Indore Section of Ujjain Awar Pond in connection of the approach Road	1910	State boundary	State boundary	Mahadpur	Near Rojwas, Titor and Venarad,
Indore Section on Bombay-Awar Road	60	State boundary	State boundary	Mahadpur	Pipha and Pat Villages are situated near the Road
Sanawad-Kharone Road	29 11 7	State boundary	Khargone	Khargone	The State maintains 14 miles of this portion as a contribution work,
Khargone-Bharatpur Road	17 12 7	State boundary	State boundary	Ditto	Khargone, Bhargone and Bhargone
Khargone-Bharatpur Road	21 26 40	Khargone	Near Sangwari on Bombay Awar Road	Ditto	Khargone, Bhargone and Bhargone
Gogaon-Ghugriakhari Road	6 10 77	Gogaon	Ghugriakhari	Ditto	Gogaon, Ghugriakhari and Mohamadpur
Thikri-Talwara Road	7 23 40	Thikri	Talwara	Nearpur	Thikri and Talwara
Kukshi-Chikaldia Road including Dhar and Daul purtion	10 3 66	Kukshi	Chikaldia	Nearpur	Kukshi and Chikaldia,
Mandleshwar-Kharone Road	26 13 00	Mandleshwar	Khargone	Mandleshwar	Mandleshwar, Khargone, and Mandleshwar
Barwaha-Mandleshwar Road including Mandleshwar and Barwaha Town Roads	31 56 0	Barwaha	Mandleshwar	Mandleshwar	Barwaha, Pipha, Mandleshwar and Mandleshwar
FOREIGN ROAD MAINTAINED BY THE STATE FROM THE CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED EVERY YEAR FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT					
Sanawad-Khargone Road	13 13 00				Amba and Beria

**APPENDIX No III**  
*Suggestions for new roads*

District	Pargana	Proposed road
Balrampur	1 Depalpur	1 A road connecting <i>Betma</i> with <i>Depalpur</i>
Mahidpur	1 Mahidpur	2 A road from <i>Mahidpur</i> to <i>Jhanda</i>
	2 Tarana	3 A road connecting <i>Makron</i> with <i>Tarana</i> and joining the <i>Bombay-Agra</i> Road
Bamra	1 Khargone	4 A road from <i>Khargone</i> to <i>Bishtan</i>
	2 Segaon	5 A road from <i>Brahmangaon</i> to <i>Segaon</i> via <i>Khurram-pura</i> and <i>Ghargan</i>
	3 Barwaha	6 A road from <i>Balwara</i> to <i>Kalkut</i>
	4 Nisarpur	7 A road from <i>Nisarpur</i> to <i>Tonki</i>
	5 S. Nelliwa	8 A road connecting the <i>Warla</i> tract with the <i>Bombay-Agra</i> road
Samaspur		9 Extension of road from <i>Nemaucar</i> to <i>Kolaria</i> , <i>Jyagaon</i> , <i>Harangaon</i> , <i>Yalrampur</i> and to <i>Kannod</i> and from <i>Kannod</i> to <i>Kantajhor</i>
Bhanpur & Phangana	1 Bhanpura	10 A road between manzils <i>Kulushwar</i> of pargana <i>Majumna</i> and <i>Suaada</i> , a large village bordering on the revenue villages of <i>Phangana</i> and <i>Tampura</i>
	2 Bhanuwa	11 A road connecting <i>Bhanpura</i> with <i>Bharani Mandi</i>
		12 A road between <i>Bhanpura</i> and <i>Garoth</i> via <i>Tota-Bhedi</i> and <i>Dudhkhedi</i>
		13 A road from <i>Sandhara</i> to be connected with the <i>Bhanpura Patan</i> road at <i>Todi</i> (a feeder road of 2 mile)
	3 Sandi	14 A road from <i>Sandi</i> to <i>Pichpaur</i> railway station
		15 A road from <i>Sandi</i> to <i>Kanpur</i>
		16 A road from <i>Barwar</i> to <i>Machalpur</i>
	4 Jivapur	17 A road from <i>Jivapur</i> to <i>Machalpur</i> and thence to <i>Sandi</i>
		18 A road from <i>Jivapur</i> to <i>Phatiga</i>
		19 A road from <i>Jivapur</i> to <i>Gangarua-Khijolpur</i>

# APPENDIX No IV (A).

## Rainfall by Districts.

### AVERAGE RAINFALL DURING THE YEARS

District	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Annual Average	
1 Indore	21.77	22.88	26.74	27.15	28.37	29.17	31.06	25.02	26.08	43.75	41.45	16.17	11.75	31.61	31.26	13.7	7.25	37.25	18.77	27.15	9.71
2 Maladipur	16.33	20.53	20.12	23.05	28.11	12.06	26.01	2.02	22.83	10.00	40.89	17.08	31.07	21.07	27.17	10.31	10.01	12.67	25.77	1.31	12.10
3 Nirmar	17.29	15.17	21.01	20.08	11.19	21.22	10.12	11.11	29.31	10.08	12.07	14.81	7.21	21.10	20.13	25.31	20.81	31.12	20.52	21.21	5.6
4 Narmada	24.01	28.88	27.99	19.31	26.92	20.71	10.10	10.02	17.81	10.31	17.75	21.19	12.19	20.06	15.61	31.26	18.31	31.11	25.21	12.26	31.22
5 Rampura Bhadrapur	20.01	17.29	27.15	29.31	21.98	27.90	21.31	36.78	18.11	11.00	36.06	10.25	12.85	21.77	20.12	15.31	12.71	10.97	20.81	17.66	11.1
6 GATEWAY	22.17	26.70	27.17	11.27	22.22	29.63	12.77	30.22	20.81	11.00	15.50	17.71	10.72	27.02	20.00	7.26	10.17	18.71	22.22	31.09	71.72







## APPENDIX No V

*Villages where periodical markets are held*

## HONOLY STATE INDORIE

Paragon	Name of village	Day of Market
INDORE DISTRICT		
Indore	Kampel (Jagir)	Monday
	Gehuli	Thursday,
	Hat d	Saturday,
	Indore city	Wednesday
	" "	Sunday
	" Indore	Thursday
	Khudei Khudei	Friday,
Deopalpur	Somalia-Chau	Friday,
	Deopalpur	Friday
	Deopalpur	Sunday
	Gautampura	Wednesday
	Sigdod	Tuesday
Sawer	Chandrawati Camp	Sunday
	Sawer	Monday
Mhow	Bargonda	Wednesday,
	Choral	Saturday,
	Hawalpur	Monday
	Sunrol	Tuesday
Pethlawad	Bomanva	Saturday
	Pethlawad	Monday
MAHIDPUR DISTRICT		
Mahidpur	Delchi-Pazura	Tuesday
	Ghola	Wednesday
	Gulajpur	Friday
	Jagoti	Thursday
	Jharla	Saturday
	Khutawad	Friday
	Kaone	Tuesday
	Mahidpur	Sunday
Tarana	Bhuwa Khedi (Jagir)	Sunday
	Dhola Harla	Wednesday
	Kaitha	Sunday

## APPENDIX No V—(continued)

Targana	Name of village	Day of Market
Tarana (concluded.)	Kannasha	Tuesday
	Karedi	Friday
	Makron	Saturday
	Nenawad	Friday
	Tarana	Wednesday
Alampur	Alampur	Sunday
	Aswar	Thursday
	Bhitari	Friday
	Salon	Sunday and Thursday
NIMAR DISTRICT,		
Khargone	Barud	Friday
	Bhagla, pur (Inami)	Sunday
	Bishtan	Monday
	Gogawan (Jagir)	Tuesday
	Khargone	Thursday
	Temla (Jagir)	Saturday
	Tip Gaon	Wednesday
Bhikangaon	Bauzar	Monday
	Bamnala	Thursday
	Bhikangaon	Tuesday
	Biral	Wednesday
	Cholapur	Thursday
	Dodwa	Sunday
	Guradia (Inami)	Wednesday
	Mithawal	Saturday
	Sakargaon	Wednesday
	Shivna	Friday
Maheshwar	Badwel	Wednesday
	Choli	Friday
	Dhargan	Thursday
	Harli	Sunday
	Maheshwar	Tuesday
	Mandleshwar	Monday
	Fippla Buzarg	Friday
	Balakwada	Wednesday
Kasrawad	Balsamund	Saturday

## APPENDIX No V—(continued)

Pargana	Name of village	Day of Market
Kasrawad (concluded)	Kasrawad	Sunday
	Mardana	Thursday
	Multhan	Friday
	Flpalgone	Monday
Nisarapur	Chikaldia	Friday
	Dehari	Monday
	Nisarapur	Monday
	Singana	Thursday
	Landhi Inami	Wednesday
	Umarban	Saturday
Barwaha	Balwada	Sunday
	Bangarda	Wednesday
	Barwaha	Tuesday
	Dhakalgaon	Sunday
	Kat-Kat	Sunday
Sendhwa	Dhanora	Wednesday
	Balwadi	Thursday
	Mulwan	Saturday
	Sendhwa	Sunday
	Warla	Friday
Sogaon	Brahmungaon	Sunday
	Dawana	Thursday
	Koli	Wednesday
	Khajuri	Do
	Khurrampura	Monday
	Lonara	Tuesday
	Nagalwadi Buzurg	Thursday
	Ojhar	Saturday
NEMAWAR DISTRICT	Un Buzurg	Sunday
Khategaon	Liklera	Sunday
	Gauora	Thursday
	Harangaon	Sunday
	Jiyagaon	Wednesday
	Khategaon	Monday
	Ditto	Thursday
	Nemawar	Saturday

Pargana	Name of village	Day of Market
Khategaon —(concluded )	Sandalpur	Tuesday
	Vikrampur	Saturday
	Golpura	Friday
	Kannod	Sunday
	Kantaphor	Friday
	Khurva	Saturday
	Lohanda	Saturday
	Panigaon	Thursday
Kannod	Satwas	Thursday
RAMIURA-BHANURA DISTRICT		
Bhanupura	Sandbara	Friday
Manasa	Antri	Monday
	Kukreshwar	Tuesday
	Manasa	Saturday
	Naraingarh	Tuesday
Jirapur	Badgaon	Saturday
	Bhandawad	Friday
	Gagornu	Sunday
	Gogadpur	Thursday
	Jirapur	Wednesday
	Machalpur	Monday
Sunel	Pipalva	Friday
	Hemda	Wednesday
	Kanwadi	Saturday
	Kothri	Tuesday
	Raipur	Sunday
	Sunel	Sunday
Garoth	Boha	Saturday
	Garoth	Wednesday
	Melkheda	Thursday
	Shamgarh	Sunday

## APPENDIX NO VI.

*Places where periodical fairs are held*

## HOLKER STATE INDORE.

Taluk	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
DISTRICT INDORE		
Indore	Deo-Gu adia	Magh Badi 13 to 15
Deopalpur	Bannadyn Jagir	10th of Chaitra
	Betma	1st of Phalgun
	Deopalpur	1st of Kartik
	Gautampura	14th of Magh
	Ditto	1st of Phalgun
	Ditto	15th of Chaitra
Ne	Baghiana	Chaitra Badi
	Barlai Jagir)	" "
	Dura Khedi	" "
	Brahman Pipria	" Sudi
	Galawat	" "
	Hindolva	" "
	Kandwali Khard	" Badi
	Khajuria	" "
	Mangalia Sadak	" "
	Pachola	" Sudi
	Sind	Kartik Sudi
	Tooti	Chaitra Badi
Petlawad	Bannanya	Chaitra Sudi 1
	Dchari	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Kodavvad	Chaitra Badi 7
	Ietlawad	Phalgun Badi 14
DISTRICT MAHIDPUR		
Mahidpur	Dhulet	Chaitra Badi 6
	Gaga Kheda	Phalgun Badi 14
	Ghat Lip'in	Chaitra Badi
	Indokh	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Jagoti	Chaitra B di
	Jharda	" "
	Kundi Kheda	" "
	Makala	" "
	Melanya	" " 15

## APPENDIX No VI—(continued)

Pargana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Mahudpur—Concluded	Nal-kheda	Chaitra Sudi 9
	Nurana	Chaitra Badi
Tarapur	Bhadstimba	Chaitra Badi 5
	Dorda-Dhakul	Chaitra Sudi 2
	Karodi	On Tuesday after Rang Panchmi
	Lasindya Bichar	Chaitra Badi 7
	Sumera-kheda	Chaitra Badi 2
	Tarana	Chaitra "
	Alampur	Magh Badi 1
Alampur	Bhitari	On last Saturday of Magh
	Gethuri	Ashtan Sudi 11
	Kadura "	Day following Janam Ashtmi (In Bhudon)
	Kurthar	Baisakh Sudi 10
DISTRICT NIMAR		
Khargone	Aurangpur (Inam)	Magashir Sudi 1, (continues for a fortnight)
	Barud	, , 2
	Bishtan	1st Sunday of Baisakh Sudi
	Chatalgaon	Chaitra Sudi 14
	Dasaawal	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Jangala	1st Tuesday of Baisakh Sudi
	Mohammadpur	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Umarkhali	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Bulakwada	Baisakh Sudi Purnima
	Kasrawad	In January
Kasrawad	Ditto	Chaitra Badi 1
	Ditto	Magh Sudi
	Mardana	In Baisakh Sudi
	Ditto	Ditto on Thursday
Bhikangau	Multhan	Baisakh Badi Aurwas
	Sasbarad	In Ashwla
	Bhatadpara	Chaitra Sudi 14
	Guradia (Inam)	Magh Sudi "
	Khawa	Push Sudi 10
	Katampur	Magh Sudi 10
	Sagar	In Chaitra and Ashwla



## APPENDIX No VI—(continued)

Pargana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Maheshwar	Choli	
	Maheshwar	
	Lipalya Buzurg	
Barwaha	Saanwad	Between November and December
Sogaon	Dawana	Ashwin Lunar 15
	Kunjurl	" " "
	Khurrampara	Ashwin 15
	Nasawadi Puzurg	2nd Tuesday of Baitakh
DISTRICT DELHAWAR		
Khategaon	Anila	Chaitra Badi 1
	Bandi	" Sudi 15
	Baruda	Chaitra Badi 10
	Dipgaon	" " "
	Fakra	" " 1
	Ganora	" " 4
	Haramgaon	" " 1
	Jivagaon	" " 1
	Khal	" Sudi 12
	Kharda	" Badi 4
	Khategaon	" 1
	Kolara	" " 6
	Kumargaon	Sudi 9
	Manora	" Badi "
	Nemawar	Push Sudi 15
	Nuroni	Chaitra Sudi 10
	Sandalpur	Magh Sudi 15
	Vikrampur	Chaitra Sudi 10
Kannod	Bahrawad	Chaitra Sudi 4
	Bawadikbeda	" Badi 7-8
	Bawani	" 3
	Chandwana	" Sudi 7
	Dabri	" Badi 2
	Jagtha	" " 1
	Kannod	" " 1
	Mamra	" Sudi 5
	Shergona	" " 11
	Somgaon	" Badi "
	Sukardi	" " "
	Tharia Bada	" " 9-10

## APPENDIX No. VI—(concluded)

Targana	Name of village	Date on which the fair is held
Kantaph	Hedgaon	Chaitra Badi 13-14
	Illuson	" Sudi 1
	Dokakul	" Badi "
	Kothadi	" " 2-4
	Loharha	" " 3-4
	Mechendul	" Sudi 15
	Panigaon	" Badi 6-7
	Ratwal	" " 2
	Satwar	" Sudi 15
DISTRICT RAM PURA-BHAKPURA		
Rampur	Jalod	Chaitra Badi 70
	Kheda (Barahji)	Baisakh Sudi 15
	Rampur	Shrawan Badi 30
	Shankodhar	(1) Kartik Sudi 1, (2) Baisakh Sudi 15
Bhanpura	Bhanpura	Phalgun Aunwas
	Bhanpura	Shrawan Aunwas
	Dudha-Khedl	Ashwin Sudi Naumi
	Jakbaji Near Naoli	Kartik Punam
Manasa	Ditto Ditto	Baisakh Punam
	Antri	Lunar 10th of Push
	Parla	Asharh Badi 30
	Narayanagarh	On one Tuesday in Shrawan
Jhapur	Mahagarh	Shrawan Badi 15
	Jhapur	On the lunar 15th of Baisakh
	Ditto	Lunar 1st to 9th of Baisakh
Sanel	Sanel	On Nam Naumi in the month of Chaitra Sudi 9th and 15th
	Jirya	Phalgun Badi 14
Garoth ..	Garoth	Chaitra Sudi 10
	Satkheda	Ashwin Sudi 9
	Chandwasa	Phalgun Badi 11
	Shankodhar	(1) Kartik Sudi 1, (2) Baisakh Sudi 15

## APPENDIX NO. VII

*Prices of agricultural produce of Indore city market*

Year	Prices in seers and chhataks per rupee (1 Seer=80 Lolas or 16 Chhataks)				
	Wheat	Juar	Gram	Maize	Guinnco Cotton
	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch
Last Settlement (1907 A D)	12 0	18 0	11 0	21 0	7 0
1908	7 6	10 0	9 7	10 7	Not available
1909	8 2	15 0	12 2	15 0	Ditto
1910	8 0	18 7	15 8	21 18	Ditto
1911	11 7	20 0	18 7	26 11	7 4
1912	19 7	14 2	14 1	20 0	6 4
Average of 5 years	9 $\frac{4}{5}$	15 $\frac{1}{5}$	11 $\frac{1}{5}$	18 $\frac{12}{5}$	6 4
1913	10 15	15 0	17 1	20 0	6 8
1914	9 9	1 4	11 5	18 7	6 11
1915	7 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	4 3
1916	8 9	17 2	10 7	20 0	4 4
1917	8 6	16 0	10 15	20 0	4 13
Average of 10 years	8 1 $\frac{4}{5}$	11 $\frac{9}{5}$	11 15 $\frac{1}{5}$	18 14 $\frac{1}{5}$	4 14 $\frac{1}{5}$
1918	6 11	10 0	8 14	10 14	2 1
1919	6 11	9 9	6 11	11 1	2 14
1920	7 1	11 5	11	16 0	3 12
1921	6 6	8 12	6 9	10 0	2 8
1922	6 10	11 7	8 11	17 2	2 4
Average of 5 years	6 12 $\frac{7}{5}$	10 $\frac{3}{5}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{5}$	13 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 11
1923	6 11	14 2	11 7	18 7	2 8
1924	7 4	11 7	10 0	10 15	3 0
1925	7 7	10 8	10 0	11 7	3 11
1926	6 18	10 15	7 7	11 7	4 6
1927	6 14	10 11	8 12	12 10	Not available
Average of 5 years	6 16 $\frac{2}{5}$	11 6 $\frac{5}{5}$	9 $\frac{4}{5}$	12 16 $\frac{3}{5}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{5}$

## APPENDIX No VIII.

Number and classes of tenants by caste and pargana

Serial number	Cat	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Pargana Indore						Pargana Dewpore					
1	Rajput	29	35	260	32	8	1,114	129	217	201	114	71	447
2	Pradhan	107	205	112	37	1	757	81	91	116	114	7	317
3	Chaudhary							23	71	10	11	1	113
4	Balar	48	110	132	70	78	506	15	73	112	112	167	66
5	Kulmi	37	34	14	9		111	5	5	12	7	7	36
6	Barhda												
7	Sardhewada Rajput												
8	Bhil	4	13	19	13	2	56						
9	Mohaman	107	50	71	78	28	303	17	61	98	69	73	309
10	Bana (Vachha)			29	5		194	40	71	29	17	17	171
11	Ahar			33	9	1	101	23	74	68	25	10	180
12	Kharve	484	273	154	34	16	861	54	149	113	77	51	176
13	Kalola	112	128	109	29	14	383	150	426	713	731	311	1,761
14	Geyar												
15	Banara												
16	Parda												
17	Chamra												
18	Dastar							39	69	71	16	10	201
19	Jat	13	39	15			67	77	39	38	19	14	147
		Pargana Saver											
		72	428	251	60	70	1,131	70	192	107	73	16	363
		199	101	120	41	16	567	70	28	10	7	7	116
		61	219	131	67	79	729	6	14	13	1	1	41
		66	306	141	67	11	931	66	306	141	67	11	931
		74	129	149	76	15	371	74	129	149	76	15	371





## APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial number	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
21	Deswali							18	10	5	4	1	46
22	Mina												
23	Gairi							67	90	112	68	44	365
24	Dandi												
25	Valli							31	32	55	21	3	147
26	Anpara						21	19	11	5	1	60	117
27	Korku							33	39	22	12	2	108
28	Grnd												
29	Sirri												
30	Kurur												
31	Tamboli												
32	Tohi												
33	Lodhi												
34	Kumawat							36	33	39	18	14	110
35	Bharud							63	103	59	11	9	266
36	Woghia												
37	Koonri												
38	Gawal												
39	Mankar												
40	Dhangar							55	19	20	6	1	101
41	Marabhai							40	18	20	10		88
42	Nai												
43	Kayastha							2	8	5	5	4	19
44	Others							1,185	1,463	1,117	830	701	5,596
	Total	1,486	1,761	627	410	212	4,426	293	615	872	381	76	9,063
								6,163	7,317	6,681	2,966	1,935	20,391





## APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No	Caste	Tirumala Mahidpur						Potluram Tirumala						Class		Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	
24	Gauri							27		29	1		98			
25	Dandi															
26	Mah	20	30	31	11	6	140	7		11	2	1	25		1	
27	Arjuna	181	216	239	99	49	797	73		67	17	11	207			
28	Korku															
29	Goud															
30	Sarvi															
31	Mirar															
32	Janabhi															
33	Teli															
34	Lothi															
35	Kannuwal	11	31	66	21	11	140	13		11	4		12			
36	Bharud															
37	Moghun															
38	Kaonri															
39	Gavali															
40	Yackar															
41	Dhonger															
42	Machhala															
43	Nai															
44	Kayastha															
45	Others	192	2,662	3,702	629	719	2,792	515		728	316	193	2,105	11	23	
Total		1,145	2,662	3,702	2,278	1,111	10,918	3,180		3,013	1,231	551	9,991	107	110	216







## APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No	Contn	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
		Parvann Khategaon						Parvann Kannod					
23	Gair												
24	Dan												
25	Mali	23	30	47	20	29	150	9	11	40	37	28	164
26	Anjana												
27	Korku	1	10	40	10	18	27	0	40	4	10	202	352
28	Gond	18	0	71	11	173	319	15	10	38	11	163	312
29	Sirvi												
30	Kirar												
31	Tambeli												
32	Teli		21	1		18	66	8	1	8	7	26	70
33	Lodhi												
34	Kanawat												
35	Bharud												
36	Moghia												
37	Esour												
38	Gawal												
39	Mankar												
40	Dhangar												
41	Marbata												
42	Na												
43	Kavach												
44	Others												
	Total	171	208	238	75	42	1,115	107	132	241	172	324	1,030
		904	1,358	1,763	474	1,012	5,681	672	1,118	977	603	1,232	4,604

## APPENDIX No VIII -- (continued)

[illegible]

## APPENDIX No VII—(continued)

Serial number	Caste	Pargana					Total	District					Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	
		Kantapur						Narayan					
23	Gairi												
24	Danza												
25	Mali	12	27	29	17	23	108	14	91	125	71	80	417
26	Augara												
27	Korku	13	27	11	26	286	411	22	95	105	91	1021	900
28	Udud							79	97	114	58	400	907
29	Sirri												
30	Kirat												
31	Tembali												
32	Fuli	15	24	21	7	28	95	28	72	44	31	70	337
33	Lothi												
34	Kumawat												
35	Bharil												
36	Mejua												
37	Kauri												
38	Gavali												
39	Mankar												
40	Dhangar												
41	Marbhata												
42	Nal												
43	Kayastha												
44	Others												
	Total	372	148	201	98	421	1,093	410	588	686	301	1,173	3,160
		1,021	1,180	1,137	1,004	1,004	5,422	2,657	3,695	3,477	1,58	1,948	11,701

## APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

S. number	Caste	Paragana Khargone					Paragana Talangton					Paragana Maheshwar					Paragana Kharwad					Yergana		
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III
1	Rajput	622	612	328	78	5	237	362	69	5	1,129	714	408	267	55	6	292	576	43	76	6	25	40	31
2	Brachman	283	289	222	46	6	71	81	11		250	111	251	170	18		253	2	239	38	7	154	146	65
3	Gujar	108	175	12	8	3	147	216	74	1	774	270	293	139	17		321	433	209	71				
4	Bilal	34	102	181	121	73	18	181	81	73	362	71	77	170	54	6	322	96	273	182	20	7	17	40
5	Kulmi	148	269	124	34	11	101	69	18	3	216	171	792	724	36	8	274	713	295	75	5	283	113	217
6	Dhola	146	297	718	71	11	149	277	74	12	679	9	22	24	6	1	15	65	176	31		410	939	632
7	Sondhanda Rajput																							
8	Bhili	1	29	61	18	179	283	73	621	62	1,682	26	95	237	54	1	102	12	71	25	7	18	69	80
9	Musalmar	90	117	112	40	6	23	14	19	1	110	5	54	69	14		76	131	210	29	4	35	16	20
10	Barda (Vaidhya)	177	41	74	6	1	29	27	5		127	111	17	7	3		131	48	75	2	2	84	8	2
11	Abir	711	576	372	107	12	141	171	14		616	13	19	13	1	1	731	53	117	93	10			
12	Khaton																							
13	Kalota																							
14	Gujarati	770	697	297	98	3	13		1		19						111	107	45	3				
15	Bahjara	42	82	156	119	33	269	512	190	75	1,103	9	24	28	2		8	57	14	27	1			
16	Barela																							
17	Chamar																							
18	Dhakar																							
19	Jat																							
20	Kachhi	355	124	210	76	9	34	16	10		95	9	40	24	5	2	4	27	43	10	4			







## APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial number	Caste	Mirzapur		Pargana Barwala					Pargana Sandilwa					Pargana Seegaon					District Nirmar					Total	
		Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V		
21	Deewali																		58	60	23	1	1	113	
22	Mina																								
23	Gairi																		13	52	30	6		101	
24	Dangri																		18	51	37	19		118	
25	Mali																								
26	Anjana																								
27	Korku																								
28	Gond																								
29	Sirvi																		218	208	101	28	6	614	
30	Kizar																								
31	Fambeli																		131	201	146	14	1	498	
32	Pali																		52	81	103	26	3	267	
33	Lodhi																		2	9	37	5		48	
34	Kumawat																		1	3	6			10	
35	Bharad																		71	163	119	61	9	463	
36	M. Jhila																								
37	Kanari																								
38	Gawal																		51	126	129	26	2	331	
39	Mankar																		9	12	131	91	29	307	
40	Dhangar																								
41	Marahata																								
42	Nal																		2	21	18	1	1	46	
43	Kavatha																		8	20	34	9	3	78	
44	Others																		1,700	3,413	3,603	1,215	220	10,319	
	Total	517	110	5,470	1,013	1,970	2,106	700	46	3,000	1,766	1,813	1,306	316	118	6,099	1,746	2,919	8,629	11,081	21,217	19	193	1,023	62,176

## APPENDIX No. VIII—(continued.)

Serial No	Caste	Pargana Rampura					Pargana Bhanpura					Pargana Manasa					Pargana Jirapur					Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total			
1	Rajput	27	97	39	9		169							241	525	452	176	19	1,551			
2	Brahman	71	112	56	21		260							86	217	197	116	14	626			
3	Gujar	128	136	66	6	1	328							69	140	129	28	6	372			
4	Bahal	21	91	169	73	22	379															
5	Kulmi	111	156	61	4		332							46	360	151	46	4	887			
6	Bhalala																					
7	Sondhivada Rajput																					
8	Bhili	71	80	133	57	8	312															
9	Muradman	31	70	46	29	5	177							47	80	97	60	2	284			
10	Bania (Vaisya)	20	53	71	8	7	153							179	166	78	27		316			
11	Ahir		1	3			4							107	191	121	17	1	429			
12	Khatir	121	120	71	9	1	325															
13	Kolia																					
14	Onfrati																					
15	Banjara																					
16	Baria																					
17	Chamar																					
18	Dhakar	135	102	55	6	1	299															
19	Jat	10	20	29	4		51															
20	Kachhi	1	19	20	17	1	58							26	66	82	52	7	229			
21	Desvali													11	121	174	79	9	470			
22	Mina	66	188	131	11		406															

## APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No	Caste	Pargana Rampura					Pargana Bhampur					Pargana Mirasa					Pargana Jirapur					Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	
20	Gurji						1					108	102	112	5	6	13	51	101	60	24	251
21	Danvi																97	213	318	500	46	874
22	Mali																6	27	46	18	14	111
23	Anjona																					
24	Korku																					
25	Gond																					
26	Suri																					
27	Kur																38	55	61	33	15	202
28	Tamboli						12	1	2													
29	Teli																					
30	Fodhi																27	55	122	79	23	306
31	Kanawat																					
32	Bharud																					
33	Mali											13	51	62	10							
34	Kaonri																					
35	Chavali																					
36	Mankar																					
37	Dhanwar																					
38	Marbhata																					
39	Nai																					
40	Kavastha																					
41	Other						156	341	224	90	34	406	1,025	1,273	678	87	53	162	409	406	402	1,557
42	Total	1106	1,704	1,313	36	67	962	1,281	1,092	313	110	1,663	3,108	2,949	1,191	110	913	1,100	2,527	1,890	1,043	7,870

## APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

APPENDIX NO. VII (Continued)																				
Serial No.	Caste	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	
					</															

## APPENDIX No VIII—(continued)

Serial No	Caste	Pargana Sonei					Pargana Nandwal					Pargana Garoth					District Rampura Bhanpura								
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total						
23	Gadri													20	77	49	14	4	124	143	280	262	129	31	868
24	Dangli				51	17	269													150	276	403	251	63	1,143
25	Mali				38	65	147													6	47	84	73	48	268
26	Anjana																								
27	Korku																								
28	Gond																								
29	Sirvi																								
30	Kirar																								
31	Tamboli																			78	15	61	23	15	102
32	Teli																			12	1	2			15
33	Ledhi																								
34	Kamawat																			27	55	122	70	23	306
35	Bharad																								
36	Meha																								
37	Kaonri																								
38	Gawali																								
39	Mankar																								
40	Dhangar																								
41	Marahata																								
42	Nai																								
43	Kayastha																								
44	Others																								
	Total	47	141	67	70	21	1,179	8	74	56	41	14	16	106	429	1,111	460	156	2,152	1,172	2,788	4,253	2,178	970	11,111
		280	906	1,371	1,042	614	4,163	72	222	296	161	63	811	649	2,021	4,221	1,423	456	8,771	5,700	10,431	13,769	6,426	2,530	39,069

## APPENDIX No VIII—(concluded)

## STATISTICS AS A WHOLE

Serial number	Cast	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Total
1	Pajput	1,919	7,991	1,900	1,427	620	10,757
2	Brahman	1,120	1,001	1,132	1,238	671	11,082
3	Gujar	1,100	1,680	1,011	901	280	10,010
4	Bala	61	1,841	1,201	2,000	1,100	9,208
5	Kulm	2,110	1,100	2,120	17	113	8,010
6	Bholala	1,000	2,700	1,211	737	120	7,000
7	Sondhwal-Pajput	988	1,071	2,110	817	378	6,001
8	Bholi	10	1,100	2,710	1,111	110	6,011
9	Muhammad	189	1,700	1,701	722	397	7,001
10	Lama (Vashwa)	2,001	1,000	800	311	110	4,020
11	Ahar	1,001	1,000	1,000	101	60	4,001
12	Khat	1,277	1,111	100	141	108	4,122
13	Kuliy	101	800	1,111	411	201	3,010
14	Gujrat	1,112	1,100	110	10	11	2,010
15	Banjara	207	177	1,022	137	17	2,420
16	Bachya	710	900	17	92	10	2,008
17	Chauhan	20	200	817	617	200	2,220
18	Dhakar	420	722	600	200	70	2,120
19	Jat	70	100	17	171	171	2,101
20	Kachhi	101	100	90	212	17	2,021
21	Dadwal	707	60	141	171	281	1,815
22	Mina	210	70	608	211	12	1,601
23	Gaur	218	402	421	202	87	1,332
24	Danwa	161	120	110	202	61	1,221
25	Mali	178	200	162	212	112	1,111
26	Anjama	268	100	110	121	75	1,121
27	Kotku	22	97	100	91	621	900
28	Chand	78	87	141	88	470	807
29	Sirvi	281	297	126	40	8	702
30	Kirar	100	208	160	63	18	570
31	Tamboli	146	201	148	11	1	510
32	Feli	70	100	100	47	70	510
33	Lodhi	60	97	188	102	17	480
34	Kumawat	112	101	131	10	21	408
35	Bharud	71	161	110	61	9	401
36	Mughla	60	142	155	14	11	430
37	Kaori	66	127	145	37	6	371
38	Gowali	51	120	111	26	2	340
39	Mankar	9	42	131	91	20	307
40	Dimgar	50	10	10	9	1	135
41	Maralasti	12	10	18	13	1	113
42	Nal	10	21	77	12	2	82
43	Kuyastha	26	8	7	5	6	2
44	Others	2,000	9,510	12,078	7,079	3,680	36,157
	Total	12,405	49,860	62,221	20,840	11,671	1,67,001



## APPENDIX No IX.

## Agricultural stock

Serial No	Pargana	Horses	Plough Cattle	Other Cattle	Carts	Estimated Area in Plough
DISTRICT INDORE						
1	Indore	3,230	10,855	22,710	2,716	15 27
2	Mhow	1,231	6,517	18,572	2,166	12 52
3	Dewalpur	7,120	15,186	12,211	2,906	21 10
4	Sawar	4,718	10,141	19,164	1,961	20 24
5	Pethward	2,120	4,250	14,453	477	6 98
Total		22,441	46,951	1,06,762	10,086	17 70
DISTRICT MAHESHWAR						
1	Mahulpur	7,860	14,429	52,496	2,166	16 40
2	Tarana	7,391	14,163	57,198	2,643	15 20
3	Sunderi	427	884	4,693	219	14 31
4	Akumpur	1,506	2,660	6,199	748	13 12
Total		17,187	32,936	1,20,786	5,766	15 94
DISTRICT NIMAI						
1	Kharagone	7,119	10,153	14,374	5,203	18 19
2	Bhikangaon	3,116	19,640	15,077	7,280	16 10
3	Segaon	7,92	18,507	68,706	4,178	10 60
4	Sandhwa	6,767	11,784	18,091	2,688	12 60
5	Maheshwar	4,167	10,025	26,040	1,052	12 11
6	Kusravadi	1,018	10,800	11,214	1,488	19 01
7	Barwaha	1,000	11,000	10,664	1,404	14 70
8	Nasarpur	6,222	11,002	11,081	2,241	15 20
Total		42,125	1,18,100	1,00,281	10,655	15 73
DISTRICT NIMAWAR						
1	Kannod	4,121	8,401	18,517	4,423	11 33
2	Kantaphor	4,807	1,107	23,726	2,719	12 99
3	Khatkhaon	1,009	11,961	20,781	1,008	13 08
Total		14,167	21,501	61,634	8,150	12 60
DISTRICT KAMUR-BHANSALI						
1	Gurthi	1,264	10,801	66,186	1,491	14 06
2	Rampura	2,431	2,037	31,753	679	10 15
3	Bhanpura	2,290	1,687	20,846	622	12 10
4	Manasa	4,687	1,488	65,812	1,456	15 72
5	Sund...	2,688	5,681	23,514	775	16 88
6	Jirapur	6,147	10,174	44,152	1,202	11 16
7	Nandwal	549	1,162	6,921	72	4 79
Total		23,010	47,237	264,384	6,297	13 21
State Total		1,24,980	2,69,990	8,68,845	60,954	18 30

### Details of areas

## HOLDINGS AREA

HOLDINGS AREA																															
CULTIVATED										UNCULTIVATED																					
Irrigated from—																															
Well		Flow		Lift		Nadi Nala		Other Sources		Total		Dry		Total Cultivated		New Fallow		Old Fallow		Bar		Charcoal		Uncultivable		Total Un-cultivated		Crops		Total holding area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
YEAR OF REVISION																															
INDORE DISTRICT																															
Indore		1,228.21	26.26	0.01	01.70			1,451.23	1,710.91	95,651.11	1,472.84	11,063.72	15,016.25	4,417.75	120.86	34,191.12	481.02	1,29,743.89	703												
Dewalpur		267.16	16.74	0.22	31.38			339.50	1,19,771.80	1,80,051.00	2,017.78	11,931.84	16,400.63	7,985.05	220.93	38,542.83	728.97	1,89,146.70	240.67												
Mhow		1,599.77	0.81		27.72			1,643.29	38,449.71	40,102.73	1,247.61	8,785.29	21,441.00	6,942.01	204.62	65,420.53	143.28	7,466.51	1,700.06												
Pethaland		129.66			4.85			14.51	14,683.71	14,818.20	2,176.09	4,329.85	3,940.14	714.54	92.53	11,159.15	9.92	25,987.32	386												
Sawer		180.56	13.87		102.71			7.11	36,120	95,799.36	2,257.04	12,466.92	8,298.72	7,760.22	350.68	57,123.58	311.13	1,23,934.07	142.51												
District Total		3,110.12	83.71	0.23	108.30			22.00	3,91,836.74	3,91,665.48	9,671.36	16,277.62	64,392.74	21,200.17	1,295.62	1,46,437.51	1,674.10	5,43,778.18	3,050.11												
LAST SETTLEMENT																															
Indore		1,491.63	349.49	3.80	148.71			2,087.66	61,278.08	67,713.74	7,253.49	11,095.24	7,760.34	2,611.60	285.98	21,006.85		98,270.59	6,871.17												
Dewalpur		628.86	970.13	74.78	351.11			2,007.68	1,20,717.15	1,22,721.85	7,689.77	11,632.80	11,273.10	6,889.76	272.27	33,437.70		1,06,162.55	2,516.38												
Mhow		2,880.27	80.61		4.74			3,418.34	52,028.94	35,747.33	1,736.86	1,825.98	4,119.09	2,179.44	81.07	13,877.24		50,184.57	5,027.01												
Pethaland		1,010.31			203.46			1,213.80	10,138.01	11,032.41	1,778.82	1,341.65	7,130.90	1,144.74	70.57	7,063.68		18,716.09	1,798												
Sawer		102.01	172.41	78.04	202.17			945.15	61,000.88	61,996.01	4,730.75	10,809.10	3,878.65	2,389.12	209.96	21,667.88		80,663.89	1,206.52												
District Total		6,203.11	1,872.04	108.92	1,375.91			9,620.61	2,89,417.73	2,90,074.74	15,980.69	76,804.77	32,137.48	14,804.56	869.85	1,00,964.35		7,99,997.69	16,267.06												



## APPENDIX No X—(continued)

## HOLDINGS AREA

## CULTIVATED

## UNCULTIVATED

(Sown Rice etc.)

Total  
UncultivatedTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
areaTotal  
Holding  
area

## Other sources

## Irrigated from

## Well

## Canal

## Total

## Irrigated from

## Well

## Canal

## Total

## Total

## Irrigated from

## Well

## Canal

## Total

## Total

## Irrigated from

## Well

## Canal

## Total

## Total

## YEAR OF DIVISION

## WABHUBHAR DISTRICT

## Irrigated from

## Well

## Canal

## Total

## Total

## Irrigated from

## Well

## Canal

## Total

## Total

## Irrigated from

## Well

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## APPENDIX No. X—(continued)

Pargana	CULTIVATED										UNCULTIVATED						Total Holdings area	Zaid crops and barani income area				
	Irrigated from —						UNDER REVISION				Bar	Charred	Uncultivated	Total unutilized	Groves							
	Talab			Other sources	Total	Dry	Total cultivated	New fallow	Old fallow													
	Flow	Left	Nala																			
										1						2			3	4	5	6
RAMPUR AND ANUPURA DISTRICT																						
Rampur	1,345.66	70.80	18.70	3.52	6	1,790.18	2,180.13	23,961.61	1,102.64	4,031.29	4,205.02	67.04	218.26	10,841.75	13.36	1,772.92						
Nandwai	1,380.65			7.52		1,380.18	1,246.61	2,629.70	38.1	107.99	1,244.90	113.23	60.8	2,600.03	0.17	2,880.97						
Bhaupura	1,112.01	62.11	77.50	18.07		1,737.60	2,000.69	27,660.71	1,162.81	3,571.70	2,003.80	176.41	167.73	8,242.31	19.11	73,941.41						
Garoth	3,173.17	80.17	0.00	18.36	4.68	3,737.61	70,318.87	7,487.70	1,100.44	12,642.07	10,111.18	1,216.19	391.80	0,001.08	136.41	1,040.16	62,101					
Sunel	2,013.20	0.00		1.56	2.80	2,021.11	42,267.00	44,288.70	2,371.81	6,099.70	1,846.00	2,011.17	305.21	13,636.88	77.41	60,002.09						
Mura	3,238.11	1.11		21.61	1.16	3,282.83	68,781.00	2,066.82	2,271.18	11,467.16	7,026.21	1,403.09	186.83	2,330.80	0.15	97,173.97	10.12					
Jirapur	2,716.27			1.00	1.14	2,853.41	44,068.90	67,311.40	2,205.01	700.70	19,011.60	3,803.16	410.12	11,811.67	15.26	89,244.33	161.80					
District Total	1,434.48	204.33	76.76	704.02	8.61	16,460.14	2,57,071.24	3,01,340.36	16,078.17	43,820.73	3,146.80	10,343.11	2,200.47	1,24,779.74	322.21	1,29,012.51	801.81					
LAST SETTLEMENT																						
Rampur	1,480.80	180.80	47.00	437.00		2,115.10	18,183.67	20,130.07	20,002.17	678.96	1,037.21	83.24	426.03	1,772.46		21,801.03						
Nandwai	1,000.97			110.16		1,117.13	1,343.73	2,337.86	88.06	126.49	271.81	206.09	73.12	80.61		3,198.47						
Bhaupura	1,122.52	167.90	71.88	18.01		1,670.28	22,007.78	23,678.06	100.71	420.11	1,409.06	793.43	130.63	3,278.78		6,056.81	92.40					
Garoth	3,123.79	63.12		38.00		3,253.96	76,811.62	40,127.88	1,247.90	1,135.75	1,898.11	2,416.69	270.37	8,060.03		13,001.60	650.00					
Sunel	2,102.18	9.44		36.21		2,237.86	71,401.99	3,941.80	703.16	1,000.20	7,970.11	2,183.28	227.10	8,000.00		44,591.75	172.73					
Mura	3,107.33	28.47		69.12		3,205.32	36,228.03	3,441.41	908.88	1,004.18	1,416.90	2,291.20	131.00	8,880.31		48,311.72	146.31					
Jirapur	3,114.15			194.02	13.25	3,321.44	40,191.17	41,512.61	615.80	970.08	777.47	1,271.78	311.10	12,912.10		36,151.71	420.10					
District Total	1,560.78	438.71	78.83	1,002.50	17.25	17,061.09	1,88,800.15	2,00,201.14	4,267.18	7,816.36	23,441.81	12,113.50	1,601.98	47,412.18		2,00,703.62	3,831.18					



## APPENDIX No X—(continued)

HOLDINGS AREA																		
District	CULTIVATED										UNCULTIVATED							
	Irrigated from—						Total	Dry	Total cultivated	New fallow	Old fallow	Bar	Charcoal	Uncultivable	Total Uncultivated	Groves	Total holdings area	
	Well	Tub			Nadi, Nala	Other sources												
		Flow	Lift	Nadi, Nala														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Indore	3,110 42	8 71	5 25	208 31	22 04	7,820 74	7,91,876 74	3,95,666 48	9,671 3	46,277 62	61,992 74	24,200 17	1,925 6	1,46,437 01	1,674 14	5,43,778 15	520 13	
Nemawar	110 11	1 80		42 31		401 22	1,70,84 74	1,80,079 01	12,373 12	67,928 26	30,990 18	27,391 26	885 9	1,38,071 62	4 72	3,18,650 1	4 66	
Mahidpur	2,170 73	16 8	17 33	249 03		2,714 48	2,68,71 06	2,71,288 54	14,966 09	67,388 87	50,583 79	45,419 08	814 16	1,49,172 46	948 57	4,21,409 8	145 98	
Nimar	8,099 52	280 3	141 27	167 2		8,679 41	8,10,431 93	8,10,510 74	73,578 07	1,16,774 91	41,907 18	2,657 68	4,781 03	2,78,401 82	201 76	10,08,114 32	57 68	
Rampura Bhanupura	15,124 48	254 93	76 76	704 52	8 61	16,469 33	2,87,471 23	3,03,640 64	15,978 40	43,820 78	50,146 80	10,733 31	2,200 45	1,92,579 74	392 21	4,26,512 51	804 81	
Grand Total	20,706 26	637 68	210 61	1,471 99	70 64	32,147 16	19,37,898 16	19,70,045 77	86,667 0	7,41,190 38	2,77,720 79	1,60,003 11	95,80 18	8,35,163 25	3,221 02	28,78,429 60	1,592 26	
Indore	6,203 11	1,874 64	168 02	1,175 54		9,620 61	2,59,413 73	2,99,974 31	15,986 69	36,804 77	72,437 48	14,864 64	869 85	1,00,963 70		3,90,907 69	10,267 06	
Nemawar						980 73	1,80,955 78	1,81,816 91	13,973 62	10,959 21	15,577 20	10,761 58	491 07	62,584 64		2,44,730 55	273 92	
Mahidpur	1,001 78	166 11	32 32	816 55		5,019 86	1,86,026 41	1,91,946 77	5,242 77	15,977 17	20,684 61	7,964 18	292 47	40,281 48		2,40,327 85	2,661 47	
Nimar						16,061 01	6,43,811 01	6,53,902 02	47,666 78	44,137 61	77,208 86	79,641 20	3,051 52	2,11,639 03		8,70,601 05	178 54	
Rampura-Bhanupura	16,407 71	458 1	78 85	1,002 50	13 28	17,061 09	1,88,200 36	2,05,261 44	4,265 58	5,815 36	23,445 81	12,713 50	1,601 97	47,412 8		2,52,703 62	3,851 18	
Grand Total						47,713 00	11,88,317 08	15,36,930 08	89,087 40	1,21,814 12	20,317 98	1,55,518 32	6,206 86	4,72,070 68		20,08,160 76	27,092 17	

APPENDIX 10 X.—(continued.)

[illegible]



## APPENDIX No XI—(continued)

Sl. No.	Name of village	Number of houses on tanks		
		In working order	In disrepair	Total
32	Dudh		1	1
33	Chal-p-Kachhi		1	1
34	Harsahad	1		1
35	Jasipura	1		1
36	Jal-p-Bandh	2		2
37	Jal-p-Bandh		1	1
38	Kishanpur	1		1
39	Kishanpur	1	1	2
40	Kishanpur		1	1
41	Kishanpur	2		2
42	Kishanpur	1		1
43	Kishanpur	1		1
44	Kishanpur	1		1
45	Kishanpur	1		1
46	Kishanpur	1		1
47	Kishanpur	1		1
48	Kishanpur	1		1
49	Kishanpur	1		1
50	Kishanpur	1		1
51	Kishanpur	1		1
52	Kishanpur	1		1
53	Kishanpur	1		1
54	Kishanpur	1		1
55	Kishanpur	1		1
56	Kishanpur	1		1
57	Kishanpur	1		1
58	Kishanpur	1		1
59	Kishanpur	1		1
60	Kishanpur	1		1
61	Kishanpur	1		1
62	Kishanpur	1		1
63	Kishanpur	1		1
64	Kishanpur	1		1
65	Kishanpur	1		1
66	Kishanpur	1		1
67	Kishanpur	1		1
68	Kishanpur	1		1
69	Kishanpur	1		1
70	Kishanpur	1		1
71	Kishanpur	1		1
72	Kishanpur	1		1
73	Kishanpur	1		1
74	Kishanpur	1		1
75	Kishanpur	1		1
76	Kishanpur	1		1
77	Kishanpur	1		1
78	Kishanpur	1		1
79	Kishanpur	1		1
80	Kishanpur	1		1
81	Kishanpur	1		1
82	Kishanpur	1		1
83	Kishanpur	1		1
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85	Kishanpur	1		1
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91	Kishanpur	1		1
92	Kishanpur	1		1
93	Kishanpur	1		1
94	Kishanpur	1		1
95	Kishanpur	1		1
96	Kishanpur	1		1
97	Kishanpur	1		1
98	Kishanpur	1		1
99	Kishanpur	1		1
100	Kishanpur	1		1

## APPENDIX No XI - (continued)

Tahsil	Name of village	NUMBER OF ILLUCTIONS OF TANKS		
		In working order	In disrepair	Total
Fatehpur	77 Kudwahi Buzurg	2		2
	78 Kudwahi Khurd	2		2
	79 Lakhman-Khudi	1		1
	80 Lashurda-Larwar	1		1
	81 Maharaj-Ganj	1		1
	82 Mokata	1		1
	83 Mundla-Suleman	1		1
	84 Muradpur	1		1
	85 Nagpur	2		2
	86 Pachoda	1		1
	87 Sawar	1		1
	88 Shahada	1		1
	89 Simrod	1		1
	90 Takra	1	1	2
	91 Vyas-Khudi	1		1
	Total	11	2	13
Fatehpur	92 Fatehpur		1	1
District MAHARAJGARH				
Maharajgarh	93 Vyas-Dhokra	2		2
	94 Ghura Khudi	1		1
	95 Khoria Samra	1		1
	Total	4		4
Jaram	96 Asar	1		1
	97 Bharkhed-ekavatha		1	1
	98 Bhatooni	2		2
	99 Jawahar Kumbhar		1	1
	100 Kanari	1		1
	101 Karanj	1		1
	102 Kharjura	1		1
	103 Khat-Khudi	1		1
	104 Pachola		1	1
	105 Samra	1		1
	Total	8	2	10
Sunderi	106 Asar		1	1
	107 Bakhil Sakari	4		4
	108 Makodi	1		1
	109 Nipaniya	3		3
	Total	8	1	9



## APPENDIX No. XI —(continued)

District	Serial Number	NUMBER OF EDUCATION TAXES		
		In thousands of Rupees		
		In 1905-6	In 1906-7	In 1907-8
Alamgar	110	1	1	1
District Nizam				
Bilaspur	111	2	1	1
	112	1		1
	113		1	1
	114		1	1
	115		1	1
	116		1	1
Total		3	4	5
Burdwan	117	1		1
	118	1		1
	119	1		1
	120	1		1
	121	1		1
	122	1		1
	123	1		1
	124	1		1
	125	1		1
	126	1		1
	127	1		1
	128		1	1
	129	1		1
	130			1

## APPENDIX No XI—(concluded)

Taloua	Name of village	NUMBER OF IRRIGATION TANKS		
		In working order	In disrepair	Total
DISTRICT BANGLA-BHANGA				
Garooh	139 Bardya-Aura	1		1
	140 Devali-Bazur	1		1
	141 Sat-Khuda	1		1
	Total	3		3
Rampura	142 Beala	1		1
	143 Bhagori	1		1
	144 Bhagaur	1		1
	145 Bhag	1		1
	146 Dytinda	1		1
	147 Gauda	1		1
	148 Gauda	2		2
	149 Kachla Khedi	1		1
	150 Molk-Bazur	1		1
	151 Noli	1		1
	152 Rampura	1		1
	153 Takara	1		1
	Total	13		13
Thana	154 Antralya	2		2
	155 Babulda	2		2
	156 Bhawar-Bazur	3		3
	157 Bhawar-Khurd	1		1
	158 Bhambhastar	1		1
	159 Bala	1		1
	160 Kachla	1		1
	161 Khandia	2		2
	162 Khichipur	2		2
	163 Malasar	1		1
	164 Menta	1		1
	165 Pipinda	1		1
	166 Raipura	1		1
	167 Surjana	1	1	2
	168 Tasar	1		1
	169 Tala	1		1
	170 Tripti	1		1
	Total	25	1	26
Mandla	171 Badla	1		1
	172 Kacholi	1		1
Total	2		2	
Sunel	173 Talikanda	1		1
	174 Sali	1		1
	Total	2		2
Grand Total		101	48	239



## APPENDIX No XII —(concluded)

Serial No	Soil	INDOBI.		MAHIDPUR		NIMAR		NENAWAR		RAMPRASA-BHANSAPURA		TOTAL, STAT.	
		Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	Padwa II B			154	0.01							154	0.01
27	Moti Dhang			1,091	0.47							1,091	0.07
28	Bhehl Dhang			2,106	0.81							2,106	0.08
29	Patli Dhang			1,108	0.26							1,108	0.04
30	Tir I			17								17	
31	Tir II			69	0.02							69	
32	Kali I A A	109	0.02									109	
33	Kali I A B			23,270	5.52	316	0.03	15,938	4.09	485	0.09	701	0.02
34	Kali I A	7,01,168	5.48	2,17,133	51.51	44,831	1.27	1,56,191	48.68	16,243	3.82	4,07,700	14.38
35	Kali I	1,30,371	21.11	252	0.06	1,72,583	1.73			1,00,663	10.21	8,73,944	31.12
36	Kali I B			89,316	21.19	2,37,062	0.20	50,269	1.73	3,203	0.70	6,207	0.22
37	Kali II					2,37,062	21.67			81,030	19.01	4,97,401	17.71
38	Kali II A			137	0.10	2,299	0.21			203	0.05	2,299	0.03
39	Kali II B			39,765	9.31	1,42,101	0.05	31,098	10.01	73,700	12.61	1,704	0.05
40	Kali III											2,58,681	10.28
41	Kali III B	21,158	3.93							1			
42	Kali IV					35,940	3.19					3,010	1.25
43	Khardi	19,816	3.63	10,937	4.33	2,19,987	0.01	31,800	7.40			3,13,941	11.18
44	Ilalki	16,762	3.08	13,670	3.21	1,82,381	16.61	6,710	2.10	11,100	3.38	2,73,021	8.37
45	Kharda					6,107	0.59					6,107	0.23
46	Barda					2,507	0.23			11		2,517	0.09
47	Kharab	1,290	0.24	802	0.19	4,381	0.10	893	0.28	2,200	0.52	9,571	0.34
Total		5,13,433	100	4,21,563	100	10,97,965	100	3,10,001	100	4,26,504	100	28,08,716	100

## 115 )

115 )



District	Number of villages	Wheat and Kharif	Rabi	R A B I					Other Rabi crops	Total Rabi	
				Unseeded	Poppy	Maize	Buckwheat				
MAMRUH DISTRICT											
Mamruha	10	11,851.50	0,000.00	9,851.50	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	740.20	29,110.50		
Lahore	101	1,000.00	0,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	10,000.00		
Amritsar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Amritsar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
TOTAL											
	111	12,851.50	0,000.00	10,851.50	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,540.20	39,110.50		
UNCULTIVATED AREA											
Mamruha	10	1,000.00	0,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		
Lahore	101	1,000.00	0,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		
Amritsar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Amritsar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
TOTAL											
	111	2,000.00	0,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		







## APPENDIX No XIII—(continued)

## KHARIF

Village	Total number of villages	CROP IN										Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADHIA DISTRICT														
Bharatpur	218	27,137.63	71,911.91	2,008.14	1,489.08	1,120.62	1,489.07	1,111.70	5,217.42	1,07	11,336.30	1,30,079.85	1,30,079.85	1,30,079.85
Bharatpur	232	31,311.19	83,994.41	5,331.6	770.6	8,914.19	787.07	2,111.21	6,228.12	2,00	7,297.68	1,18,868.11	1,18,868.11	1,18,868.11
Bharatpur	146	23,119.78	55,191.0	3,181.72	8,783.13	8,093.86	1,102.08	3,211.16	3,902.93	2,00	11,091.60	1,20,239.91	1,20,239.91	1,20,239.91
Bharatpur	115	17,734.46	11,172.39	2,101.13	7,607.23	1,042.09	2,081.11	897.17	1,72.31	1,00	1,061.14	81,469.07	81,469.07	81,469.07
Bharatpur	116	13,711.77	28,019.65	237.76	1,411.01	1,171.46	237.17	79.67	8,699.46	1,00	1,000.33	51,276.10	51,276.10	51,276.10
Bharatpur	182	19,021.4	11,315.82	65.25	1,287.17	9,709.18	601.7	287.01	6,200.21	2,29	1,981.10	88,082.70	88,082.70	88,082.70
Bharatpur	200	21,323.1	17,191.0	1,151.69	616.76	1,101.83	130.41	290.60	1,671.06	1,203.56	1,203.56	91,129.14	91,129.14	91,129.14
Bharatpur	121	14,100.12	73,089.18	1,470.94	3,022.16	7,012.20	1,111.00	1,878.16	1,630.79	7,318.56	7,318.56	77,731.15	77,731.15	77,731.15
Bharatpur	1,101	1,72,298.12	9,97,118.16	15,771.09	1,653.97	73,276.99	9,126.01	10,118.10	71,857.40	9,16	50,644.03	7,91,052.12	7,91,052.12	7,91,052.12
LAST SUBDIVISION														
Bharatpur	218	26,822.21	21,197.18	11,711.14	1,139.18	1,128.11	1,241.0	1,921.02	9,180.30	6,17	11,828.21	1,06,126.35	1,06,126.35	1,06,126.35
Bharatpur	232	37,290.18	29,002.40	27,250.11	1,107.40	9,136.15	1,26	11.71	1,112.11	20,839.63	20,839.63	1,20,073.10	1,20,073.10	1,20,073.10
Bharatpur	115	17,153.14	16,311.01	1,900.16	8,031.92	11,718.08	1,026	1,753.76	1,113.18	08.15	6,312.40	80,091.00	80,091.00	80,091.00
Bharatpur	116	7,929.01	19,020.92	9,769.16	1,833.16	11,911.01	923.60	422.61	26.40	9.77	2,938.48	61,128.09	61,128.09	61,128.09
Bharatpur	116	1,117.00	11,741.87	1,911.18	1,760.18	1,808.88	26.11	9.07	9,411.2	17.51	601.14	1,170.69	1,170.69	1,170.69
Bharatpur	182	22,158.0	17,780.10	1,812.12	9,280.26	9,900.10	111.07	70.81	8,727.71	128.09	3,129.02	66,900.52	66,900.52	66,900.52
Bharatpur	200	26,006.27	27,113.29	1,001.69	2,473.11	3,988.27	241.01	103.28	7,062.00	16.61	1,936.24	71,287.12	71,287.12	71,287.12
Bharatpur	121	11,111.31	21,101.02	9,171.32	9,105.65	6,606.31	1,115.61	2,666.99	1,898.19	18.18	3,828.02	61,005.51	61,005.51	61,005.51
Bharatpur	1,101	1,51,278.11	1,69,171.07	6,276.47	72,880.69	67,119.17	1,262.1	6,880.72	1,136.67	381.74	31,589.66	6,17,718.91	6,17,718.91	6,17,718.91





## APPENDIX No. XIII—(continued).

Pirana	Total number of villages	Wheat and Barley	Gram	Unseed	R A B I				
					Tally	Moght III	Barley	Other Rabi crops	Total Rabi
RAMGARH DISTRICT									
Garoth	16	3,650.11	1,703.10	24.88	719.12	0.21	431.27	714.10	9,618.60
Ranigera	108	3,311.05	3,840.02	178.06	3,171.11	0.71	2,572.06	226.76	6,111.11
Bhaurana	80	1,740.70	2,201.70	1,531.08			1,111.11	207.10	6,999.99
Nandwa	34	1,009.8	216.11	61.11			2,009.9	1,109.1	1,071.61
Bawal	1	111.01	1,897.20	1,193.15			478.20	1,188	14,713.62
Jirapur	11	3,011.09	1,012.71	856.09		0.61	750.15	437.15	11,122.21
Manasa	150	10,099.00	7,001.90	2,000.71	1,196.62	1.50	60.10	181.11	29,002.97
Subtotal	300	17,111.11	25,650.7	6,011.11	6,111.11	2.50	2,561.72	2,028.77	61,011.73
TASER VALLEY									
Garoth	16	1,800.26	8,218.1	97.21	2,818.81	1.91	1,119.66	1,17.72	6,821.85
Bampur	18	2,800.80	8,200.21	1,800.2	2,110.12	16.91	1,000.12	126.21	6,777.18
Bhaurana	80	1,811.11	1,000.00	2,161	1,211.11	1.91	226.12	1,00.27	5,921.09
Nandwa	8	1.15	1.11	1.71	1,111.11	90.98	188.10	61.16	1,211.71
Manasa	11	1,011.06	1,000.00	1,800.57	1,110.97	21.87	1,117.90	207.11	9,796.69
Jirapur	11	1,800.26	2,111.11	1,08.71	2,127.50	29.79	1,17.87	14,08	8,711.80
Manasa	11	4,111.11	1,011.71	6,111.71	6,111.11	11.90	1,211.11	1,11.26	9,511.17
District Total	300	4,611.10	1,118.87	1,072.81	1,072.40	110.71	1,022.50	979.16	46,011.39

## APPENDIX No XIII—(continued)

Pargana	Total number of villages	K H A I I I										Total cropped area	Double cropped area	Net cropped area
		Four	Cotton	Wheat	Mulberry	Pajra	Lower	Upper	Arhar	Sugar cane	Other kharif crops			
	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KASHI BHADGAON DISTRICT														
Garoth	176	39,973.22	21,099.29	131.81	4,531.36	31.10	55.02	246.65	157.11	4.00	876.72	67,880.73	77,529.30	74,012.84
Rampura	103	10,708.89	2,211.89	591.31	7,111.20	19.11	15.89	198.81	108.35	1.27	519.47	20,599.41	27,011.84	25,708.17
Bhanpura	80	11,002.07	4,373.32	429.77	2,056.29	11.23	61.31	161.62	38.36	1.57	271.70	20,173.83	29,433.66	27,708.88
Wandawal	29	170.86	4,000.36	1,255.33	687.58	5.61	10.73	85.50	1.66	41.40	6.06	2,310.10	3,761.74	2,629.94
Shunli	74	18,831.49	10,005.88	25.97	2,051.11	16.71	11.11	6.02	118.39	571.91	680.61	19,302.71	60,421.98	57,389.66
Jirapur	171	23,213.00	18,701.73	911.81	1,719.76	16.71	11.11	6.02	118.39	571.91	680.61	19,302.71	60,421.98	57,389.66
Mandari	110	27,712.21	1,110.13	1,217.01	1,112.09	6.11	1.20	90.16	101.61	3.62	1,123.72	59,491.11	73,091.18	72,117.17
District total	769	1,23,174.68	7,60,390.01	7,375.81	22,406.1	109.31	6.82	1,222.31	810.91	11.16	4,923.12	2,11,118.99	3,19,300.32	3,01,192.77
JASWANTH DISTRICT														
Garoth	176	28,421.31	3,100.01	1,001.59	1,097.06	20.11	29.89	106.31	407.61	6.37	406.01	37,713.18	43,735.03	40,125.68
Rampura	103	11,113.08	931.21	508.55	7,170.82	36.99	8.12	32.27	111.11	7.08	273.93	16,820.00	22,075.03	20,379.07
Bhanpura	80	11,103.06	8,117	389.52	2,182.63	124.95	17.90	78.86	96.22	2.10	300.27	19,101.17	2,411.36	2,578.06
Wandawal	23	128.33	295.06	117.23	1,116.17	12.33	1.70	59.16	0.20	10.11	0.10	2,311.61	3,009.36	2,578.06
Shunli	71	22,052.21	2,612.22	610.07	3,167.62	1.86	2.22	82.57	16.36	1.13	113.70	28,282.68	37,075.37	35,619.87
Jirapur	171	22,200.38	9,911.26	1,011.57	4,011.37	68.80	90.11	23.17	178.67	11.11	518.97	38,163.61	16,808.11	15,512.61
Mandari	100	22,800.01	2,212.30	2,720.67	1,711.17	87.68	9.01	18.11	26.01	10.63	1,111.91	31,176.42	42,030.89	39,173.41
District total	769	1,21,123.30	20,001.60	6,712.00	21,025.37	418.21	300.43	302.61	903.12	102.23	3,111.87	1,71,191.21	2,22,021.61	2,05,201.41



APPENDIX A

[illegible]







APPENDIX No XIV—(continued.)  
District Mahulpur.

Serial No	Name of person and title	RATISTOR —												
		Adm I A	Adm I B	Adm I C	Adm I D	Adm I E	Adm I F	Adm I G	Adm I H	Adm I I	Adm I J	Adm I K	Adm I L	Adm I M
1	2	4	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
H—1 ANNA MAHULPUR														
1	Jhula I	1 1 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 19 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
2	Barda II	23 13 0 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	7 8 0			2 11 0	2 11 0	2 7 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
3	West Kshajra I	26 11 8 0	12 12 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	1 9 0	3 5 0	2 11 0	2 15 0	2 11 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
4	West Kshajra II	2 12 8 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	5 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
5	Ordinary I	18 11 0 0	12 8 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	4 5 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
6	Ordinary II	11 10 0 0	10 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
7	Jagati I	10 11 0 0	1 8 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 11 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
8	Jagati II	9 12 0 0	10 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
Jho														
H—1 ANNA MAHULPUR														
1	Ordinary I	11 13 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 15 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0
2	Ordinary II	10 11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 11 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
3	Koti Singh I	18 12 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
4	Koti Singh II	22 13 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	0 0	0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0



APPENDIX No XIV—(continued)  
District Malappuram

Serial No	Name of person and street	Ravison					Person II	Metti Dinner	Bickli Dinner	Patti Dinner	Mr I.	Mr II.
		Number of villages	Kott III	Khandu	Ball	Parwa I						
1	2	1	1	18	10	0	21	22	21	21	25	2
I. PAMUNSA HAMMUDA												
1	Hamda I	1	1 1 0	1 2 0	0 11 0							
2	Hamda II	1	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 0 0							
3	West Keshipua I	1	1 12 0	1 2 0	0 11 0							
4	West Keshipua II	7	1 30 0	1 0 0	0 0 0							
5	Ordinary I	1	1 1 0	1 2 0	0 1 0							
6	Ordinary II	11	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 10 0							
7	Dayali I	19	1 11	1 2 0	0 12 0							
8	Dayali II	9	1 9 0	1 0 0	0 10 0							
II. PAMUNSA HAMMUDA												
1	Ordinary I	11	1 13 0	1 3 0	1 0 0							
2	Ordinary II	10	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 1 0							
3	Kott Squall I	18	1 13 0	1 1 0	0 14 0							
4	Kott Squall II	22	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 12 0							



























# APPENDIX No XIV --(concluded) District Rampura-Bhampur

Serial number	Name of person and catch	Number of villages	Variety for--											
			Adm IA	Adm II	Adm III	Adm IV	Adm V	Adm VI	Adm VII	Adm VIII	Adm IX	Adm X	Adm XI	Adm XII
1	2	1												
VI--SOUTH AMPUR														
1	Ordinary I	11	11	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ordinary II	41	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total														
VII--NANDWA PARGANA														
1	Nandwa Circle I	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nandwa Circle II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total														
District total		70												

## APPENDIX No XV

*Villages assessed at rates modified more than 25%*

District	Parlana	Village	Expended Revenue	Proposed Revenue	Percentage of Increase	Extent of modification of standard rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indore	Indore	1 Jambhvi Buzurg	31	37	8.8	-17½%
		2 Kewada	101	607	85.6	-17½%
Nimar	Mhow	3 Golkheda	127	122	-3.9	-50%
	Kharjone	4 Keshopura	722	997	38.2	-17½%
Bikaner	Bikaner	5 Barad	2,990	1,749	26.0	+37½%
		6 Shreekhundi	970	1,163	38.8	-37½%
		7 Bhatad	158	645	40.8	-17½%
		8 Anakwadi	213	374	60.5	-17½%
		9 Bolkhad Badi	109	46	6.5	-11½%
		10 Bishanpura	247	356	11.1	-37½%
		11 Sarwardola	612	707	38.1	-11½%
		12 Badikhurd	281	130	72.7	-37½%
		13 Gayaspur	91	137	38.5	-17½%
		14 Soda	813	1,300	39.9	-17½%
		15 Moharlad	179	283	68.1	-17½%
		16 Sawada	704	918	10.4	-17½%
		17 Paldi Buzurg	971	1,132	16.6	+37½%
		18 Surwakarda	180	670	31.3	-11½%
		19 Pokhrabad	128	617	11.2	-17½%
		20 Lachhva	980	1,184	20.2	+11½%
		21 Nankhedi	605	420	37.1	-37½%
		22 Nagjuri	106	276	40.8	-31½%
		23 Malkhoda	220	826	38.9	-17½%
		24 Lajpura	286	772	10.1	-11½%
		25 Kharadi	301	423	39.1	-31½%
		26 Keshopura	290	290	17.6	-37½%
		27 Dondwala	42	606	12.6	-11½%
		28 Dagaikhedi	291	132	48.5	-11½%
		29 Hbaradi	172	238	37.2	-11½%
Sagar	Sagar	30 Jogwadi	290	116	13.4	-31½%
		31 Deoli	159	612	40.0	-11½%
		32 Nagawadi Khurd	196	570	18.9	-11½%
		33 Panwada	768	1,120	45.8	-11½%
		34 Panadi	691	821	38.5	-17½%
		35 Dandkheda	160	220	37.5	-37½%
		36 Kamodwadi	251	153	40.6	-37½%
		37 Kodwar Khurd	251	400	67.1	-17½%
		38 Sagadya	603	1,008	67.3	-37½%
		39 Gumthi	783	1,148	45.9	-37½%

## APPENDIX No XV—(concluded)

District	Talzaana	Village	Existing Revenue	Proposed Revenue	Percentage of increase	Extent of modification of standard rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kusraabad	40 Ranjura	11	176	134	—37½%
	Sandhwa	41 Hindoh	170	698	18	—17½%
	Nisarapur	42 Parda	1,431	2,206	189	—7½%
		43 Chandavkhedi	480	670	186	—7½%
		44 Jalwara	558	666	247	+30%
		45 Kharyana	1,091	1,116	78	—17½%
		46 Bohara	111	154	77	+30%
Hampur-Bhanpura	Oneth	47 Bhukbesh	84	87	48	—50%
		48 Bura ni Pavu	371	417	125	—50
		49 Khalkhedi	484	754	145	—50%
		50 Chalkhedi	170	187	100	—9%
		51 Humporia	67	484	41	—50%
		52 Chadi	240	280	188	—50%
		53 Chhapvakhedi	136	190	10	—9%
		54 Pipra Barga	722	770	73	—50%
		55 Koriya	1,010	1,000	84	—50%
		56 Bhalra	6	67	74	—50%
		57 Sakra Khedi Halka No. 21	207	222	73	—50%
		58 Gorda	100	107	112	—6½%
		59 Tum (Chawara)	478	21	0	—50%
	Mandla	60 Narsimha	1570	16,175	1	Special rate adopted which exceeds by more than 25%
		61 Mokalpur	172	206	198	—50%
		62 Karamkheh	1,002	1,101	133	—50%

# APPENDIX No XVI

## Collections and Arrears of land revenue demand

Parana	1324 Fall			1325 Fall			1326 Fall			1327 Fall			1328 Fall			1329 Fall		
	Collections	Arrears	Collection	Collections	Arrears	Collection	Collections	Arrears	Collection	Collections	Arrears	Collection	Collections	Arrears	Collection	Collections	Arrears	Collection
MADRID DISTRICT																		
Indor	1,011,112	1,033	1,272	1,06,681	2,576	2,07,760	1,063	12,274	2,77,171	1,7,418	3,010	1,79,606	4,70,461	2,00,306	2,733	2,707	2,873	2,873
Mhow	1,70,311	6,728	1,813	1,81,107	1,698	1,70,417	19,532	1,86,797	1,79,606	1,79,606	1,79,606	1,79,606	1,79,606	1,79,606	1,79,606	1,79,606	1,79,606	1,79,606
Deolpur	1,72,416	681	1,77,103	1,73,497	1,687	1,68,790	17,010	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406	1,76,406
Barwar	1,01,601	111	1,02,716	1,02,311	496	2,06,047	7,993	2,94,002	11,100	2,94,002	11,100	2,94,002	11,100	2,94,002	11,100	2,94,002	11,100	2,94,002
Yadavol	2,1,012	311	2,1,103	2,3,877	140	23,770	311	21,071	21,071	21,071	21,071	21,071	21,071	21,071	21,071	21,071	21,071	21,071
Total district	1,79,920	7,921	1,29,112	1,29,112	1,196	12,51,312	69,171	12,11,181	1,07,911	12,28,081	1,07,911	12,28,081	1,07,911	12,28,081	1,07,911	12,28,081	1,07,911	12,28,081
MADRID DISTRICT																		
Mahidpur	1,31,806	6,831	6,218	4,02,116	6,792	1,10,201	78,201	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717	1,78,717
Prana	1,78,811	10,760	1,011	1,08,310	2,867	1,19,703	96,170	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099	1,89,099
Ambar	20,107	8	21,179	21,179	1	21,788	16	22,681	22,681	22,681	22,681	22,681	22,681	22,681	22,681	22,681	22,681	22,681
Ambar	60,351	26	61,781	61,120	99	61,092	167	NOT AVAILABLE	63,766	63,766	63,766	63,766	63,766	63,766	63,766	63,766	63,766	63,766
Total district	1,79,920	17,793	1,79,920	8,81,329	8,763	7,15,713	1,61,363	7,60,307	86,111	8,10,770	86,111	8,10,770	86,111	8,10,770	86,111	8,10,770	86,111	8,10,770
NADAR DISTRICT																		
Kharan	1,71,776	1,121	810	1,73,386	713	1,72,801	1,640	1,72,777	1,607	1,72,608	1,607	1,72,608	1,607	1,72,608	1,607	1,72,608	1,607	1,72,608
Bhikannan	76,201	8,780	6,210	1,40,668	2,051	1,10,729	1,062	1,76,285	9,649	1,76,285	9,649	1,76,285	9,649	1,76,285	9,649	1,76,285	9,649	1,76,285
Secon	1,09,828	173	212	1,61,011	117	99,391	166	1,01,073	77	1,01,073	77	1,01,073	77	1,01,073	77	1,01,073	77	1,01,073
Secon	1,09,828	1,831	910	1,13,116	118	6,061	1,389	57,190	1,366	58,329	1,366	58,329	1,366	58,329	1,366	58,329	1,366	58,329
Maheshwar	1,19,926	1,619	771	1,01,408	1,110	1,10,510	1,078	1,51,083	7,813	1,51,083	7,813	1,51,083	7,813	1,51,083	7,813	1,51,083	7,813	1,51,083
Kharan	1,73,651	183	1,06,337	1,71,765	218	1,70,783	999	1,69,537	1,687	1,69,537	1,687	1,69,537	1,687	1,69,537	1,687	1,69,537	1,687	1,69,537
Barwaha	1,16,181	1,063	1,113	1,56,490	902	1,57,801	961	1,58,470	1,470	1,58,470	1,470	1,58,470	1,470	1,58,470	1,470	1,58,470	1,470	1,58,470
Nourpur	1,09,506	1,818	1,995	1,09,452	200	1,09,609	211	1,01,990	901	1,01,990	901	1,01,990	901	1,01,990	901	1,01,990	901	1,01,990
Total district	9,88,861	19,919	10,083	10,60,160	7,753	10,52,781	15,312	10,51,338	23,907	10,51,450	23,907	10,51,450	23,907	10,51,450	23,907	10,51,450	23,907	10,51,450



## APPENDIX No XVI—(concluded)

Pargana	1324 Fash			1325 Fash			1326 Fash			1327 Fash			1328 Fash			1329 Fash		
	Collections	Arrears	R	Collections	Arrears	R	Collections	Arrears	R	Collections	Arrears	R	Collections	Arrears	R	Collections	Arrears	R
NEMAWAR DISTRICT																		
Khatgaon	2,99,971	1,2,163		2,15,413	1,0,429		2,23,021	1,1,149		77,141	1,19,514		1,77,983	49,191		2,06,867	29,230	
Kanrod	1,15,376	3,318		1,18,803	435		1,19,303	725		39,134	83,678		1,07,298	12,633		1,05,923	13,616	
Kanphar	1,20,076	704		1,26,171	17		1,2,976	206		11,051	93,281		1,15,635	11,932		1,08,967	17,940	
Total district Nemawar	4,0,128	19,646		1,00,383	11,001		4,03,302	1,680		1,63,358	1,18,508		4,00,116	72,854		4,21,757	11,776	
RAMPRASAD-BHANUPURA DISTRICT																		
Gazuth	2,08,468	880		2,11,571	2,875		2,29,182	2,069		1,56,761	2,161		1,73,747	44,130		1,87,494	26,892	
Rampura	80,783	197		86,992	704		90,171	69		87,991	1,967		98,337	3,313		85,963	2,558	
Bhanpura	92,011	173		94,711	26		1,03,032	41		96,271	5,836		40,767	8,061		78,165	14,076	
Manna	1,86,636	7,061		1,91,765	12,071		2,17,333	916		2,02,150	16,012		1,89,871	23,566		1,97,622	13,324	
Sund	1,11,721	2,826		1,14,309	1,881		1,46,313	2,618		67,034	82,716		90,116	66,182		1,27,025	13,663	
Utrapur	1,92,252	1,101		1,96,651	609		2,04,302	544		1,19,671	85,160		1,50,160	21,737		1,37,904	74,964	
Nandwa	12,650	78		8,003	1,518		12,254	83		11,989	11		12,206	123		12,001	125	
Total district Rampura-Bhanpura	9,19,507	12,771		9,31,090	31,817		10,02,492	6,189		7,61,896	2,13,976		7,44,144	2,19,577		8,26,178	1,14,811	
Grand Total	14,83,163	77,432		15,88,177	58,611		17,07,011	37,780		39,65,060	8,08,128		41,67,379	5,88,419		43,38,136	4,09,116	



